January 3, 1760. NUMB. 1619.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

LIST of LETTERS *remaining in the* POST-OFFICE, *in* PHILADELPHIA.

A

HENRY ABLE, and Suſannah Allen, in Philadelphia; Nancy Anderſon, Philadelphia County; Andrew Akenhead, William Agnew, and Florence Agnew, in Pennſylvania; Joſeph Allen, Cheſter County; William Armour, Peter Agnew, and Archibald Armſtrong, in New-Caſtle County; John Apley, Northampton County; John Armſtrong, Conegocheague; William Abernethy, and Richard Aldricks, Eſq; Carliſle; Joſeph Adear, and John Alliſon, Eſq; Lancaſter County.

B

William Brown (2) Capt. B. Brewton, George Briggs, Alexander Breniſbar, James Blakes, John Black, Peter Bayly, William Barker, John Bartlet, John Brown, John Britt, Capt. David Beavin, all in Philadelphia. Peter Bayly, James Breden, James Brown, John Brakenrigg (2) John Brown, Rev. Adam Boyd, George Blackeny, all in Pennſylvania. William Brown, Abington Townſhip; George Blakeny, Zaccheus Beebe, John Burk, (2) John Blucker, all in Bucks County. Andrew Boyd, Marſh Creek; John Bigham, Lancaſter County; James Brown, Wilmington; Dr. Robert Bines, David Buſh, Eſq; and William Brobſon, in New-Caſtle County; John Burney, Nottingham.

C

Mary Campbell, James Campbell, James Clark, Capt. Thomas Calvert, Jeremiah Criſſon, Capt. George Carr, Thomas Caſdorp, George Cookitt, James Craig, John Collins, James Cunningham, all in Philadelphia. James Clemmons, Thomas Crawford, Rev. John Cuthbertſon, George Copland, Elizabeth Cuſick, Adam Clark, Archibald Cooper, Hugh Campbell (2) Hugh Creighton, all in Pennſylvania. Archibald Crawford, Cheſtnut-Level; James Comerford, Lancaſter; Samuel Cowey, and Cornelius Collins, in Lancaſter County; Robert Cannan, and Archibald Crawford, in York County; Sarah Cuttulo, Chriſtine-Bridge; Ann Cleiver, Wilmington; John Cook, David Campbell, Matthew Cannan (4) John Carter, all in New-Caſtle County. Darcus Coe, Kent County; William Clingan, Eſq; Weſt-Caln; John Carpenter, and John Carnahan, in Cheſter County; Jonathan Coates, Charles-Town; John Campbell, Nottingham; Samuel Crawford, Millford Hundred; William Caldwell, Carliſle; Samuel Carman, Raccoon Creek; Benedictus Catham, Bethlehem Townſhip; James Cherry, and Cornelius Corſon, Bucks County; Mary Clapham (2) Bordentown; James Cazie, New-Jerſey.

D

Thomas Davis, Suſannah Dupee, William Dickinſon, John Durham, Henry Duff, Matthew Dreaſon, Captain William Dowell (2) John Dowers, Peter Dickey, all in Philadelphia. John Dickinſon, Catharine Dunnahoe, John Davis, John Dool (2) Francis Dunn, John Duncan, Iſaac Delamott, all in Pennſylvania. Arthur Donaldſon, Darby; George Davis, Cheſter County; Samuel Delap, Octerara; Sanders Darby, and Samuel Davis, in Lewis-Town; Thomas Donnel, Cumberland County; Nathaniel Davis (2) and James Davis, in Bucks County.

E

Ezra Elgar (2) Michael Ege, David Elſcon, James Edleſon, John Elliott, all in Philadelphia. Capt. Henry Elves (3) near Philadelphia; John Earl, James Eccles (2) Samuel Eakin, and Rev. John Elder, in Pennſylvania; George Ely, Bucks County; Captain Joſ. Ellis, New-Jerſey.

F

Thomas Fleming, John Flanagan, Eunis Foſter, Ann Foley, Emanuel Fiſher, Mary Foſter, Edmond Foulow, all in Philadelphia. Capt. Dennis Fowles, Michael Ferguſon, and Mary Fox, in Pennſylvania; James Fulton, Bucks County; Dr. John Finney, New-Caſtle; Robert Flemon, New-Caſtle County.

G

Benjamin Gibbs (2) John Gilcriſt, Charles Gore, Elizabeth Gaſne, all in Philadelphia. William Gray, Richard Glover, Mary Griffitts, William Gaddis, Rev. George Gilleſpie, David Gray, Sarah Galloway, all in Pennſylvania. David Griffitts, Frankford; Joſ. Gibbons, and Francis Gardiner, in Cheſter County; Matthew Green, John Gillmer, in Middle Octerara; David Gladining, and James Graham, in Bucks County; Joſeph Green, and Timothy Green, in Cumberland County; Suſannah Green, and Capt. Jacob Gooding, New-Caſtle County; Alexander Geddes, New-London; Robert Guthrie, Hopewell; James Goudie, York County; John Gordon, Lancaſter County.

H

Cornelius Harnett, Eſq; Samuel Harvey, James Holland, John Harriſon, Joſeph Hall, Heſter Hogg, James Holland, William Hall, William Howell, Francinah Hyſon, Hugh Hodge, John Hooke, John Hart, Mary Hopkins, John Hudſon, all in Philadelphia. Moſes Hall, Germantown; Thomas Hamilton (2) John Harne, Robert Hodgin, Mat. Henderſon, James Harris, Joſeph Huſton, all in Pennſylvania. John Hanly, Cheſter; Joſeph Hudſon, Thomas Hillingean, Capt. John Hanley (2) William Hanna, James Hunter, all in Cheſter County. James Hendrickſon, Duck Creek; William Hemphill, and James Hamilton, in Lancaſter County; John Huſton, Pequea; James Hemphill, Edgmont; James Hutchinſon, Robert Heaton, Barberry Holich (5) in Bucks County; Samuel Huey, Hunterdon County; Robert Hood, John Haſtings, and George Hoſtings, in New-Caſtle County; Mary Hamilton, Newtown; Mary Hyndſhaw, Weſt-Jerſey.

I

Thomas Ingham, John Jeſſop, John Jones, and Sarah Jones, in Philadelphia; Elizabeth Irwin, Begn Jameſon, and Thomas Irons, in Pennſylvania; Dr. Robert Jackſon (2) Lancaſter County; Joſeph James, Willis-Town; Thomas Jacquet, Chriſtine Ferry; Robert Jemiſon, Fogs Manor; James Johnſton (2) John Johnſton (2) John Irwin, John Jemiſon, all in Bucks County. Moſes Jampſon, Cumberland County.

K

John Kelly (2) William Kermond, and Roan Kinan, in Philadelphia; James Kennedy, Jannet Knight, Patrick Killpatrick, Mr.-------- Kabeter, John Kennedy, all in Pennſylvania. Richard Kennedy, Dr. Samuel Kennedy, and Francis Kennedy, in Cheſter County; Patty King, and Andreas Kauff, in Lancaſter County; Conrad Kuentzly, and Mary Kelly, in Cumberland County.

L

Eliſha Lewis, Michael Letto, Robert Lewis, John Lamkin, Andrew Lowrey, Mr.--------- Long, Thomas Leech, all in Philadelphia. Robert Lindſey, James Leſter, John Leſter, Thomas Lambert, Benjamin Leach, Edward Lattin (2) David Laird, all in Pennſylvania. Elizabeth Loder, Salem; Betty Lians, New-Caſtle; Joſeph Laughlin, Lower-Dublin; George Leynard, ſenior, Great-Valley; Jannet Low, and John Laghlin, in Cheſter County; Sherwood Leigh, Carliſle; Thomas Lincoln, Bucks County; John Long, Lancaſter County; Archibald Laird, Forks of Delaware; Cornelius Learry, Newport; Thomas Lorimer, Bucks County; Mary Lake, Weſt Jerſey.

M

Thomas Marriott, Ludowick Mickelbourk, John Martin, Henry Man, Joſ. Marſhall, Mary Moldoar, Captain Francis Moore, Elizabeth M‘Gill, Capt. Kenneth Mackenzie, Thomas Mullin, Rachel M‘Griger, John M‘Cormick, Capt. William Moore, Robert M‘Cordie, James Meinzies, Richard M‘Neil, Mr. M‘Calehen, all in Philadelphia. William M‘Gaa, Roſe M‘Auly, John Murphey, John Morris, Joſ. Martin, Iſabel M‘Leod, Andrew Marr, Mary Miller, James Michell (2) Robert M‘Min, Henry Mair, Thomas M‘Cuen, Alexander Muir, Thomas M‘Keovin, Margaret M‘Cay, Humphrey M‘Gom, James Morrow, Jane M‘Guffoy, Alexander M‘Key, Charles Mulvennan, Archibald M‘Michael, Jane Magavock, Robert Moore, Ketty M‘Namara, Matthew M‘Forren, John M‘Forren, all in Pennſylvania. Samuel M‘Nell, Londonderry Townſhip; William M‘Mullan (3) and James M‘Millan, in Fogs Manor; Widow Marſhall, William M‘Maſter, Robert M‘Maſter, Thomas M‘Murray, all in Nottingham. Patrick M‘Gown, Octerara; James Mathers, Cheſter; Samuel M‘Neil, Alexander M‘Dowell, and Thomas Moore, Cheſter County; John M‘Koſky, Capt. John M‘Clughan, and Thomas Montgomery, in New-Caſtle; Alexander Montgomery, Chriſtine Bridge; Andrew M‘Elthinney, Kent County; Adam Man (2) Whiteclay Creek; Alexander Moore, and Archibald M‘Kellop, near New-Caſtle; Patrick Martin, Duck Creek; John Montgomery, and Henry Marjorum, in Makefield; William Murray (2) Neſhaminy; William Martin, Bucks County; Mordecai Moore, Newtown; James M‘Cleland, Cheſtnut-Level; Joſiah M‘Bride, Octerara; William Moore, Tuſkeny Creek; Andrew Moore, Lancaſter County; Charles Magilt, Conegocheague; William Maxwell (2) New-Jerſey.

N

Edward Newville, Maurice Nichell, John Nott, Samuel Nelſon, Henry Newmarch, all in Philadelphia; Elizabeth Newton, John Neill, Patrick Neill, Samuel Nill, William Nicholas, Duncan Nelſon, all in Pennſylvania. Catern Niſbett, Donegall; Joſeph Newmarſh, New-Caſtle; Jonathan Nilſon, Forks of Delaware.

P

Henry Pinkerton, Robert Porter, Anna Price, William Pearſon, Mrs. Patterſon (4) Joſeph Price, Capt. Richard Pearis, John Preſton, Jeſſe Price, Margaret Pencer, all in Philadelphia. Henry Perkins, Edward Potter, and Robert Patterſon, in Pennſylvania; Mary Popkins, Reading; Mrs. Parks, Cheſter County; William Patterſon, Chriſtine-Bridge; Doctor Prentice, Lancaſter; Charles Pattiſon, Cumberland County; Samuel Poſt, and Samuel Platt, in New-Caſtle County.

R

Thomas Richard, Margaret Roberts, Richard Rogers, John Rewman, John Renſon, James Ruſſell, all in Philadelphia. Gwin Reeſe, Lower-Merion; Eaſter Robertſon, Philadelphia County; John Reed, near Philadelphia County; Philip Reed, Thomas Radcliff, Philip Roberts, Henry Radcliff, James Robertſon, all in Pennſylvania. Ann Redgrave, and John Rodgers (3) in New-Caſtle County; William Reed, Margaret Reed, and Robert Ruſſel, in York County; Catherine Reynolds, Kent County; William Robinſon, Fogs Manor; Richard Richardſon, Mary Reily, and John Potter, in Cheſter County; Joſeph Rees, Bucks County; David Rainey, and Rev. John Rowan, in Lancaſter County; Tom. Robinſon, William Riddie, and Andrew Reed (2) in New-Jerſey; Gavin Ralſton, and John Ralſton, in Baltimore County; Rev. Otto Royſtrup, Pennſylvania.

S

Captain Edward Snead, Michael Smallths, Gamaliel Smithurſt, Widow Stoober, William Strumbok, Mrs. Surls, James Satterthwait, Capt. Sullivan, James Shield, John Scott, Joſeph Shippen, Charles Smith, Hannah Smith, Dennis Shaw, Robert Stewart, James Sparry, James Smilie, all in Philadelphia. William Sheriff, William Steel, and William Spencer, in Pennſylvania; Joſeph Simons (2) and Mat. Slow, in Lancaſter; John Sword, Thomas Smith, Robert Stephen, and Caleb Sheward, in Lancaſter County; John Smithers, Kent County; Dr. James Shaw (2) New-Caſtle County; Robert Stevenſon, and Chriſtopher Sleygel, in York County; John Scott, Sheerman's Valley; Samuel Swearingen, Carliſle, Thomas Smith, Timothy Smith, Eſq; and Robert Strawberry, in Bucks County; Allen Scuggall, Wilmington; Gaſper Smith, Glouceſter; Mary Stanly, Germantown.

T

Edward Thomas, and John Taylor, in Philadelphia; Eleanor Thompſon, at Elk; James Thompſon, Oxford; William Thompſon, Bucks County.

V

James Veree, Philadelphia; John Vangezell, New-Caſtle; John Vance, New-Caſtle County; James Vance, Naghan.

W

William Watſon, John Wiear, William Wells, Thomas Weſt, John Watſon, William Wayne, Samuel White, John Wilkinſon, Thomas White, John Walies, Eſq; (2) William Wilſon, John Williams, William Woſdell, Mary Wood, Capt. Thomas Wright, Thomas Wilſon, Jeremiah Willis, Hannah Whall, Capt. Joſeph White, John Wilſon, Elizabeth Wood, Widow Wright, Mary Wood, Thomas Wallis, David Walker, Andrew Wilſon, all in Philadelphia. James White, James Waddell, David Watt, and John Wright, in Pennſylvania; Capt. William Williamſon, Cheſter; John Wilſon, Cheſter County; Benjamin Weldon, Marcus Hook; Evan Wilkinſon (2) and John Wall, in Weſt-Caln; John Wallace, Brandywine, Gan. Wallace, John Wallace, and George Wallace, in the Forks of Brandywine; Thomas Wills, Middleton; William Wallace, London-Grove; Thomas Woodward, Eaſt-Marlborough; Mary Williamſon, Eaſt-Nottingham; William Wallace (2) and George Wallace, in Fogs-Manor; David Witherſpoon, Eſq; (2) John Wallace, Matthew White, Mary Wightly, all in New-Caſtle County. Thomas and Arthur Whiteſide, Lewis-Town; John Way, and Capt. Ralph Walker, Wilmington; Samuel Whary; Cheſtnut-Level; Rebecca Willſon, and John Willſon, Donegall, John Willſon, and Thomas Williamſon (4) Lancaſter County; Benjamin Wyly, Darby; William Whittet, Apoquiminy; Mary Walker, Cumberland County; Thomas Whiteſell, Indian-Creek; Chriſtopher Willſon, Reading; David Willſon, Bucks County; Ann Wheeler, Burlington; Edmond Wetherby, Eſq; New-Jerſey; Suſannah Willdridge, Glouceſter.

RICHARD WELLS,

Intending ſhortly for England, requeſts all thoſe indebted to him above 6 Months to pay their reſpective Ballances: And all Accounts againſt him are deſired to be brought in.--He has on Hand, at his Store in Arch-ſtreet, near Second ſtreet, next Door to Daniel Benezet's Store, ſundry Goods, which he will ſell at prime Coſt for Caſh, or extreamly cheap on three Months Credit only, viz.

FIne and coarſe cloth coloured broadcloths, green do. ſuperfine cloth coloured broad nap, white and blue halfthicks, cloth coloured, red and ſcarlet ſhaloons, green and cloth coloured durants and tammies, fine green worſted damaſk, cloth coloured and ſcarlet everlaſting, tobines, yd. wd. florettas, narrow corded venetian and worſted poplins, ſuperfine boiled cambiets, ſcarlet, red flowered and ſtriped flannels, womens blue and cloth coloured cloaks, 9-qr. blue rugs, 8-qr. blankets, beſt 10 qr. ſwanſkin roſe do. 200 dozen mens white and grey, plain and ribbed yarn hoſe, mens black, white, mixed and grey ribbed and plain worſted do. ribbed and plain cotton do. plain brown and white thread do. womens white and blue worſted do. white cotton and thread do. blue yarn do. with ſtamped clocks, ſilk caps, mens fine white and grey worſted gloves, knit patterns for breeches, ozenbrigs, brown and white heſſens, brown rolls, Iriſh and Ruſſia 9-8ths wd. ſheeting, Iriſh dowlas, yd. wd. and 7 8ths fine and coarſe Iriſh linen, brown and white princes linen, check and ſtripes, brown and white buckram, yd. wd. ſtay ticking, bed ticking, 3 qr. Flanders ticks, 6 qr. & half & 7 qr. bed bunts, clouting & Ruſſia diaper, 7 & 8 qr. diaper and damaſk, plain and fringed table-cloths, tandems, long and piſtol lawns, cambrick and clear lawn in pieces and patches, 6 qr. muſlin, cotton hollands, counterpains, India cemities, ginghams, cherriderries, meſſinets, thickſets, cotton velvet, common and curtain callicoes, ſtriped do. for bed bindings, cottons, black, blue and cloth coloured taffeties, plain and narrow ſtriped perſians, black and cloth coloured beſt ſattin, fine white and cloth coloured peeling, rich cloth coloured paduaſoy, a little ſpotted, at 14ſ. per yd. cloth coloured peeling do. at 6ſ. cotton and ſilk romals, white bordered keating handkerchiefs, ſcotch checked do. field red and blue do. blue and white cotton do. bordered and plain bandannoes, blue and white, fine and ſuperfine, culgee twilled handkerchiefs, black gauze do. fine white Cyprus gauze, nankeens, a large aſſortment of mens and womens gloves, black, white, crow, pink, yellow, cloth and light colour'd ſewing ſilks 2 and 3 corded, London and Whitechapel needles, London and Darnford's pins, taylors thread, Nuns do. horn and wire mould ſhirt buttons, beſt and common ſilk and hair large baſket and death head buttons, ſilk knee garters, taffety, paduaſoy and ſattin ribbons, 2d, 4d and 6d ferrits, ſtay trimmings, 2 and 3 yd. ſilk laces, Mancheſter, Holland and diaper tapes, bobbins, pretties, common and poſt writing paper, ſealing wax, ivory combs, common horn and barbers do. gartering, broad and narrow worſted binding, bar lead, ſhot and powder, a large aſſortment of plain and gilt looking glaſſes, the rake's progreſs framed and glazed, ſtone buttons ſet in ſilver, paper and common ſnuff boxes, wool cards, caſtor hats, ſham and real buck knives and forks, beſt ſtag and ivory do. claſp knives, ſeal end pen knives, Barlow, buck and buffaloe do. oiſter knives, barbers and common ſciſſars, beſt razor metal ſmall ſciſſars, at 5ſ. per pair, white and yellow ſhoe buckles, &c. 8W.

CAme to the Plantation of William Lyon, in Weſt-Caln Townſhip, Cheſter County, about the End of October laſt, an old black Horſe, with a ſmall Star in his Face, branded on the off Shoulder and Buttock I P. The Owner coming and proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again.

D

A JOURNAL of the Expedition up the River St. Lawrence; containing a true and particular Account of the Tranſactions of the Fleet and Army, from the Time of their Embarkation at Louiſbourg, till after the Surrender of QUEBEC.

ON the firſt of June, 1759, we embarked on board the tranſports at Louiſbourg, bound on the expedition to Canada.---The fourth day we ſet ſail for the river St. Lawrence, which we made on the 9th, and were till the 16th before we got into it. For about 40 leagues up the river, the depth of water is 100 fathoms. The 19th day we came into 17 fathom water; and on the 23d we joined Admiral Durell, who, with ſeven ſail of the line, and ſome frigates, lay as a guard to protect the river, at the iſle of Coudre.---This iſland is pleaſantly ſituated, lies partly high, and was very well peopled before we came up:---And paſſing this iſland about a league up, we anchored, and two of our boats went in ſhore, and was attacked by a ſmall party of Canadians and Indians, and were obliged to retreat to their ſhips.

The 25th, we made the out end of the iſle of Orleans, and on the 27th landed on it without the loſs of a man.---A ſmall party of the rangers were almoſt ſurrounded by a large party of Indians; but the rangers ruſhed thro' them with the loſs of only one man; what damage the enemy ſuſtained is uncertain.

The 29th, the French ſent down five fireſhips among our fleet, but did no damage. The ſame day we marched ſix miles under the command of Col. Carlton, and encamped the ſame night in ſight of the French army, and likewiſe in ſight of the Town.---General Monckton's brigade, and a party of rangers, landed on the ſouth ſide; we had a ſmall attack, by which we had three killed, two wounded, and four taken priſoners.

July 1ſt, the enemy came againſt our detachment on the ſouth ſide of the river, with floating batteries; but our ſhipping ſoon drove them off. The ſame day the Louiſbourg grenadiers went a foraging; we had two killed and ſcalped, belonging to the 22d regiment.

The 5th, a barge was ſent between the iſland and the main land, to ſound the depth of water; the French fired four cannon ſhot at her, and came down on a large bar of ſand, from whence they fired ſmall arms; alſo five canoes came down the river, full of Indians, who took the barge, made one man priſoner, and wounded another. On the ſame day their floating batteries attacked our ſhipping; but were ſoon obliged to quit their firing.---General Monckton opened a ſmall battery upon the ſouth ſide: The firſt day they cannonaded and bombarded on both ſides, but loſt not a man.

The 8th, we landed on Quebec ſhore, without any interruption, and marched up the river about two miles, when the Louiſbourg grenadiers were ordered out to get faſcines; they had ſcarce ſat down to take a ſmall refreſhment, and detached a ſmall party of rangers to guard the ſkirts of the wood, before a large party of Indians ſurrounded them, killed and ſcalped thirteen, wounded the captain lieutenant, and nine privates; they likewiſe killed and wounded 14 royal Americans, wounded two of the 22d, and one of the 40th regiments; we got only three priſoners, and killed two of the ſavages.

The third day our ſhipping was drove off by the enemy's ſhells.---We got only ſome few priſoners, till the 12th day, when the French built a battery againſt us, but had not time to mount any guns on it, for we ſoon demoliſhed it with our field pieces and hawitzers. The 14th day their floating batteries came out after our boats, but we ſoon drove them back again.---The 17th, we ſet the town on fire, about 12 o'clock, which continued burning all that day.

The ſame Day we went out a faſcining, and to make oars, with a ſmall party to cover us;---5 were killed, of which 4 were ſcalped, and we were obliged to quit the wood directly; the Indians came up very near, and killed and ſcalped one man cloſe by us; the grenadiers of the 45th regiment fired upon them, and killed one, but the Indians carried him off; we had five killed, and three wounded; but our people returning upon them, made them fly ſo faſt, that they were obliged to leave their match-coats, with ſeveral other things, behind them, but could not get one of them priſoners. A deſerter came to us, from whom we got ſome account of their forces, which, however imperfect, gave us ſome encouragement.

The 18th, the deſerter went out with the light infantry, to ſhow them a place to croſs the falls; the Indians fired on them, but hurt none: Likewiſe the ſame night ſome of the ſhipping paſſed the town, and one run aſhore on the ſouth ſide the river. The 19th day the floating batteries came out to attack our ſhipping round the harbour; but our batteries on the land ſide drove them off, ſo that the ſhipping received but two ſhot.---

The 21ſt, all the grenadiers croſſed over to the iſland of Orleans; the Indians attacked us very ſmartly as we were marching to the water-ſide.---The ſame day the enemy opened two batteries on us, which raked our camps. Our troops, with ſeamen, ſtormed a battery on the ſouth ſide, ſpiked the cannon, broke the mortars, broke into their magazine, took all their powder, and threw their ſhot and ſhells into the water.

The 22d, ſet the town on fire, which burnt all the next day: Some of the ſhipping attempted to paſs the town, but the enemy fired ſo hot at them, they were obliged to turn back.

The 23d, 300 provincials landed on the iſland of Orleans, which was ſome reinforcement.

The 25th, the Louiſbourg battalion, and three more companies of grenadiers, with three companies of light infantry, went round the iſland of Orleans.---The 27th, they arrived again at the camp; and received the news that our forces on Montmorancy ſide had been attacked the day before, and had got the better of the enemy, in which 'twas ſaid they had 300 killed. Our loſs was five officers, and 32 privates, 12 of whom were killed, the reſt wounded. The ſame day went to get the plunder which was diſcovered on the march round the iſland, conſiſting chiefly of wearing apparel, and ſome caſh:---The ſame night the French ſent down five fire-floats, which were towed aſhore by the men of wars boats, where they were burnt, without doing our ſhipping any damage.

The 29th, Otway's, Hopſon's, Whitmore's and Warburton's grenadiers went on board two tranſport ſhips, the reſt in flat-bottom boats, with a full intent to land on a part of the French ſhore; ſo as by that means we might come at the town: The firſt puſh we made was on the 31ſt of July, with 13 companies of grenadiers, ſupported by about 5000 battalion men; as ſoon as we landed we fixed our bayonets, and beat the grenadier's march, and ſo advanced on; during all this time their cannon played very briſkly on us; but their ſmall arms, in their trenches, lay cool till they were ſure of their mark; then they poured their ſmall ſhot like ſhowers of hail, which cauſed our brave grenadiers to fall very faſt: The general ſeeing that our attempts were in vain, retreated to his boats again: The number of the killed and wounded that day was about 400 men;---in our retreat we burnt the two ſhips, which we had ran aſhore on that ſide to cover our landing.

The 3d of Auguſt, a party of Capt. Danks's rangers went from the iſland of Orleans to Quebec ſide, a little down the river; they were attacked by a party of French, and ſmartly engaged for the ſpace of half an hour; but the rangers put them to flight, killed ſeveral, and took one priſoner; the rangers loſt one lieutenant, who died of his wounds, and two or three privates. They got a great deal of plunder.

The 4th, the French made an attempt to croſs the falls, but our hawitz and cohorns obliged them to retreat, without accompliſhing any thing.

The 8th, two centinels being at the falls, they took an Indian and brought him priſoner to the General, who ſent him on board the Admiral. At 12 o'clock at night we threw a carcaſs and one ſhell on the enemy's battery of nine guns, which blew up their magazine, platforms, and burnt with ſuch violence, that ſome of the garriſon were obliged to get into boats to ſave themſelves from the flames. The 9th day we ſet the town on fire, being the third time.

On the 10th, the French ſent down a ſort of floating battery; one of the ſhips boats being ſent out to ſee what it was, and juſt as the ſeamen were going to get on it, it blew up, and killed one midſhipman, and wounded four ſailors.---The ſame day about thirty ſailors went a plundering on the ſouth ſide of the river, but were ſurprized by a party of Indians, and drove off, with the loſs of their plunder.

The 11th, there was an engagement between our ſcouting parties and the Indians; our people drove them off; we had ſeveral killed and wounded.

The 12th, we had an account of General Murray's going to land above the town; he made an attempt to land twice, and was beat off; he made the third attempt, and landed on the ſouth ſhore, with the loſs of about 100 killed and wounded. The ſame day we had an account from the enemy, that General Amherſt's army was in ſuch a bad condition, that they were obliged to return back again.

On the 13th, we had an account by a deſerter from the enemy, that they were in great want of proviſions, and that a body of French and Indians were come over the falls, the ſame ſide our army was on, had with them four days proviſion, and were there ſtill.

The 15th, Capt. Gorham returned from an incurſion, in which ſervice were employed, under his command, 150 rangers, a detachment from the different regiments, highlanders, marines, &c. amounting in all to about 300, an armed veſſel, three tranſports, with a lieutenant and ſeamen of the navy to attend him; of which expedition they gave the following account:---"That on the 4th of Auguſt they proceeded down to St. Paul's bay, where was a pariſh, containing about 200 men, who had been very active in diſtreſſing our boats and ſhipping. At 3 o'clock in the morning, Capt. Gorham landed, and forced two of their guards, of 20 men each, who fired ſmartly for ſome time; but that in two hours he drove them all from their covering in the wood, and cleared the village, which they afterwards burnt, it conſiſted of about 50 fine houſes and barns; deſtroyed moſt of their cattle, &c.---That in this they had one man killed, and ſix wounded; but that the enemy had two killed, and ſeveral wounded, who were carried off.---That from thence they proceeded to Mal Bay, ten leagues to the eaſtward, on the ſame ſide, where they deſtroyed another very pretty pariſh, drove off the inhabitants and ſtock, without any loſs; after which they made a deſcent on the ſouth ſhore, oppoſite the iſle of Coudre, deſtroyed part of the pariſh of St. Ann's and St. Roan, where were many handſome houſes, with good farms, and loaded the veſſels with cattle, and then returned from their expedition."

The ſame day a party of highlanders came to the iſle of Orleans from General Monckton's encampment, in order to deſtroy all the Canada ſide.---The ſame day our people ſet one of the enemy's floating batteries on fire;---and in the night General Monckton ſet the town on fire (being the 4th time) and the flames raged ſo violently, that it was imagined the whole city would have been reduced to aſhes.

The 18th, the enemy hove a bomb from the town, which killed one of our men, and wounded 6 more.

On the 20th, the Louiſbourg grenadiers began their march down the main land of Quebec, in order to burn and deſtroy all the houſes on that ſide.---On the 24th they were attacked by a party of French, who had a prieſt for their commander; but our party killed and ſcalped 31 of them, and likewiſe the prieſt their commander; they did our people no damage. The three companies of Louiſbourg grenadiers halted about four miles down the river, at a church called the Guardian Angel, where they were ordered to fortify themſelves till further orders; our people had ſeveral ſmall parties in houſes, and the remainder continued in the church.---The 25th, they began to deſtroy the country, burning houſes, cutting down their corn, &c. At night the Indians fired ſeveral ſcattering ſhot at the houſes, which killed one highlander, and wounded another; but they were ſoon repulſed by the heat of our firing:---It was ſaid that the number of the enemy conſiſted of 800 Canadians and Indians. Sept. 1ſt, they ſet fire to the enemy's houſes and fortifications, and then marched to join the grand army at Montmorancy.

The 26th of Auguſt, a ſerjeant of the 35th regiment deſerted acroſs the falls, and tho' our people fired ſeveral ſhot at him, he got clear off to the enemy.

The 27th, ſome of our ſhipping went paſt the town, notwithſtanding the enemy kept a conſtant firing of ſhot and ſhells at them, tho' without doing them much damage. The 29th, five ſail more paſſed the town, up the river, amidſt the conſtant firing of the enemy; and on the 30th, four more of our veſſels paſſed the town, without receiving any conſiderable damage from the enemy's batteries aſhore, tho' they kept up a very briſk fire upon them as they paſſed up. [*To be continued.*]

BOSTON, December 13.

The Engliſh priſoners who were exchanged this fall by a flag of truce from Monſieur Vaudreuil at Montreal, are returned to their reſpective Places.-------Major Grant, and Major Lewis, of the Virginia troops, who were both taken priſoners at the time they had a ſkirmiſh with the French and Indians near Fort du Queſne, whilſt General Forbes was on his march to attack that place, are arrived at New-York, as are alſo ſeveral others. Captain James Beach, one of thoſe who were exchanged, is arrived here. He was taken a year ago on his paſſage from Briſtol, by Captain Delabroitz, in a French 64 gun ſhip, which was caſt away in the River St. Lawrence, as has been publiſhed. Theſe gentlemen ſay, that when the Britiſh fleet and troops arrived before Quebec, the Engliſh priſoners, who were officers (being 12 in Number) were removed from that city to Trois Rivieres, where they tarried till the day the battle was on the plains of Abraham, when they were ordered for Montreal, but the ſucceſs of our forces was kept hid from them as well as the inhabitants of Montreal, till a conſiderable time after; that about 800 of the militia were ſent from the French army before Quebec ſurrendered, to gather in the harveſt, and ſend it to the mills; that the inhabitants ſtock of cattle and grain were taken an account of, and two third parts of the whole was appropriated for the king's uſe; that when they received the news at Montreal of the death of Monſieur Montcalm, and the Loſs of Quebec, the French in general were prodigiouſly caſt down, and dreaded their own Indians more than the Engliſh; that the Canadians were pleaſed with the articles of capitulation; but that Monſieur Vaudreuil intended to retake Quebec in the winter by ſtorm, for which purpoſe he gave orders for 20,000 pair of ſnow ſhoes to be immediately made. That if this ſhould fail, he pleaſed them with the proſpect of a peace early in the ſpring; and that it was needleſs for the peaſants to ſubmit themſelves to the Engliſh, as they would enjoy their poſſeſſions ſo ſoon again. While theſe perſons were at Montreal, the French had intelligence of Major Rogers deſtroying St. Francois, which they thought to be a great Enterprize; but juſt as the flag of truce was coming that way, they endeavoured to depreciate it, by reporting to the priſoners, that there were not more than 40 Indians deſtroyed therein. It is ſaid, that the iſland of St. John's is not very ſtrongly fortified, any more than Montreal; but that Nut-iſland is made as ſtrong as is poſſible to make ſuch a paſs. The priſoners who were in Canada, are not all diſcharged, ſome ſtill chuſing to remain with the French, though they muſt fare very hard, and others are among the Indians. About 80 were in Quebec when that place ſurrendered, and were diſcharged, and ſome of them are returned to their homes. The priſoners do not complain of any bad treatment, but that they fared well or ill according to the plenty or ſcarity of proviſion among the French.

One of the inſtances of kindneſs and generoſity of the brave Britiſh troops after their taking poſſeſſion of Quebec, has not been mentioned in any of the papers, viz. that when they had their allowance of proviſions dealt out to them, on ſeeing the diſtreſſed women and children, whoſe huſbands, fathers, and brethren, had been, and ſome were then their inveterate enemies, freely diſtributed half their allowance to them, cauſing them to rejoice in receiving the ſtaff of Life from thoſe whom they had ſo great an averſion to. Is it imagined that the army of Contades, had that been victorious laſt ſummer, would have behaved in like manner to Hanover? Let Marſhal Belleiſle's letter, or rather the conduct of Marſhal Richlieu, when he had that capital in poſſeſſion, determine: "But (ſaid the late General WOLFE) Britons breathe higher ſentiments of humanity, and liſten to the merciful dictates of the chriſtian religion." Which was verified in the brave ſoldiers whom he led on to conqueſt; by their ſhewing more of the truly chriſtian ſpirit, than the ſubjects of his moſt chriſtian majeſty can pretend to.

We hear that Captain Robert Butler, in a ſchooner belonging to this place, was caſt away in one of the rivers at North-Carolina, occaſioned by a violent gale of wind there the latter end of laſt month; the veſſel and cargoe loſt, the mens lives ſaved.

Several perſons have been taken up and committed ſince our laſt, on ſuſpicion of knowing or being concerned in the murder of George Grimes, whoſe body was found in a well at the North part of the town.

NEW-YORK, December 24.

Wedneſday laſt the Earl of Halifax packet-boat, Captain Boulderſon, ſailed with the mail for Falmouth. On board her went paſſengers Major Grant (of Montgomery's Highland regiment) who was taken laſt year near Fort du Queſne, in the expedition againſt that place, under the direction of General Forbes, and ſince exchanged for ſome of the priſoners taken at Niagara; and ſeveral other gentlemen of the army.

The ſame day His Majeſty's ſhip Fowey hoiſted a ſignal for all veſſels bound to Europe, and nigh ready to ſail, to prepare, and take the benefit of her convoy.

We are credibly informed, that notwithſtanding the many reports that have been ſpread ſome time ago, of Captain Kennedy's being ſent by General A---------- with an expreſs to General Wolfe, that it was not ſo, but that he was ſent with a flag of truce to the Indian town St. Francois, with overtures of peace, propoſed to them by General A--------, and to try to bring them over to the Engliſh intereſt; but they, contrary to all the rules of war (even the ſavages themſelves have heretofore held flags of truce ſacred) immediately on his arrival, ſeized Captain Kennedy, and the few others that were with him, and carried them priſoners to Montreal; intelligence of which afterwards coming to the General's ears, he was ſo exaſperated againſt them for their inhumanity, that he immediately propoſed the deſtruction of their town to Major Rogers, who willingly undertook the adventure; and the General gave him the choice of as many men from the whole army as he ſhould think requiſite to take with him for that purpoſe. Accordingly he choſe 250, part of his Rangers included, and as many more to compleat his number, as were willing to go, and be approved of by him. In his way to this Indian town, he went through a ſwamp of 50 miles in length, at leaſt; and at night, when he and his party wanted reſt, they were obliged to fell ſaplins, and lay them a-croſs each other, in the form of a raft, and cover them over with boughs and leaves to keep them from the wet; ſeveral of his party periſhed in this ſwamp; and many tired before they came to it; ſo that when he got ſight of the town, he had but 142 men with him; with which he accompliſhed it, and *their* total overthrow. *What do we owe to ſuch a* beneficial *man; and a man of ſuch an* enterprizing *genius?*

The following we have extracted from a Liſt of the Premiums given by the Society (eſtabliſhed in London) for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, viz.

For the greateſt quantity of myrtle wax, imported from any of the Britiſh colonies in America, not leſs than five hundred pound weight at one importation, in the port of London, on or before the laſt Tueſday in March 1761. 30*l.*

For the 2d ditto not leſs than above. 10 *l.*

For the third ditto not leſs. 10 *l.*---A certificate, or certificates, under the hands of the collector of the cuſtoms, and naval officers of the port, where the wax is ſhipped, will be required. If the quantities ſhould be equal, the quality will determine the premium.

To the perſon who ſhall on or before the 2d Wedneſday

Left at the *New-Printing-Office*, a few Days ago, ſome Paper-Money. The Owner, deſcribing the Bills, may have them again.

in December 1760, import into any one port in England, from any of his majeſty's colonies in America, the greateſt quantity of pot aſh, the produce of the ſaid colonies, not leſs than 50 ton, neareſt in goodneſs to the beſt foreign pot aſh. The quantity landed to be aſcertained by certificates under the hands of the collector and comptroller of the cuſtoms, and the quality to be aſcertained in ſuch manner as the ſociety ſhall direct. 100*l*.

N. B. The ſame premium will be given, on the ſame conditions, to the perſon who ſhall, after the 2d Wedneſday in December 1760, and on, or before, the 2d Tueſday in December 1761, import into England, from any of his majeſty's colonies in America, the greateſt quantity of pot-aſh, not leſs than 50 ton."

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.

From Pittſburgh we have Advice, that our Troops there are all well, and have Plenty of Proviſions of all Sorts; that there are always a Number of Indians at that Place, who ſeem very friendly; and that there are extraordinary good Barracks finiſhed, ſufficient to accommodate 800 Men.

Captain Wilſon, in a Sloop from New-York, is got up to New-Caſtle.

The curious and entertaining Courſe of Experiments, advertiſed in our laſt Week's Paper, and now exhibiting in the Apparatus Room of the College, is propoſed to be exhibited again To-morrow, and next Day. The Lectures to begin, each Day, preciſely at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon. Tickets to be had at Mr. *Kinnerſley*'s Houſe in *Market-Street*, and at the *London Coffee-Houſe*. Price *Half-a-Dollar for each Lecture*.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphi* WARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Rachel, Thomas Grant, for Liverpool.

CLEARED. NONE.

Price Current of the following Goods in Philadelphia.

Flour 16s. 6d. Wheat 5s. 6d. Ship Bread 14s. Middling Ditto 22s. Beef 50s. Pork from 62s. 6d. to 65s. Pipe Staves 10 l. Barrel Ditto 55s. Hogſhead Ditto 85s. Madeira Wine from 35 to 50l. Weſt-India Rum 5s. 2d. New-England Ditto 3s. 8d. Pennſylvania Ditto 3s. 8d. Muſcovado Sugar from 35 to 50s. Melaſſes 2s. 6d. Salt 2s. Tobacco 18s. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 13d. Powder 11l. Hemp from 4d. to 5d. Bohea Tea 7s. Pitch 16s. Tar 12s. Turpentine 15s. Flaxſeed 6s. 6d.

WHEREAS by an Act of GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province, now in Force, no Perſon is allowed to keep in any Dwelling-houſe, Cellar, Shop, Store, or Place in this City, nor within two Miles thereof, other than in the publick Powder Store in the ſaid Act mentioned, any more, or greater Quantity of Gun-powder than twelve Pounds at any one Time, under the Penalty of TEN POUNDS for every Offence, unleſs ſuch as are authorized, as in the ſaid Act is directed; notwithſtanding which ſome Perſons of late, diſregarding the Penalties ariſing therefrom, and the great Hazard of their Fellow Citizens, have notoriouſly offended againſt the ſaid Act, and the Security thereby intended to the City is rendered ineffectual; and it having been repeatedly obſerved by the Inhabitants, that ſome Porters have carried large Quantities of Gun-powder on their Drays through the Streets of this City, and even paſſed over Bonfires with their Drays laden with that dangerous Commodity, without having any Covering about the Caſks, which Practice may tend to the Loſs of many Lives, as well as endanger the Properties of all the Inhabitants----The DIRECTORS of the PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP for inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire, do therefore advertiſe all Perſons, that if the Offence of ſtoring Powder in the City (whereby the Houſes in or near the ſame are endangered) ſhall come to their Knowledge, they, the ſaid Directors, will aſſiſt in proſecuting the Offenders as the Law directs; and do hereby promiſe the Reward of FIVE POUNDS Currency, above what the ſaid Act allows, to any Perſon or Perſons who will firſt make Diſcovery thereof to them the ſaid DIRECTORS, or the ATTORNEY GENERAL of this Province, ſo that the Offender may be legally convicted; and all Merchants and others, who have Occaſion to tranſport Powder through the City, are hereby requeſted not to truſt ſuch inconſiderate Perſons to convey the ſame, who will, at the Riſque of the Inhabitants, paſs over a Bonfire, without the leaſt Degree of Care.

By Order of the DIRECTORS,
ROBERT OWEN, *Clerk*.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet. [Price *Six Shillings*]

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the Province of Pennſylvania, from the Fourteenth of October, 1758, to the Thirtieth of September, 1759.

Juſt imported in the Ship William and Mary, Capt. Nicholſon, from London, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his Store below the Drawbridge, between Mr. Powell's and Mr. Plumſted's Wharffs, at the cheapeſt Rates, for ready Money, or ſhort Credit,

A Large Aſſortment of European and Eaſt India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon; alſo Rum, Sugar, Melaſſes, Indigo, Coffee, Allſpice, &c.

⊕

To be SOLD,

A Servant Girl's Time, that has near 4 Years to ſerve. Enquire at Joſeph Gaven's, in Front-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. M'Intire's, at the Sign of the Ship Pennſylvania. ⊕

IF a Sett of Bills of Exchange, drawn by JAMES DICK, *and indorſed by* GEORGE STUART *and* BEALE NICHOLSON, *ſhould be offered for Sale, pleaſe to ſtop them, and give Notice to the Printers hereof.* ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Members of the charitable Corporation for the Relief of Preſbyterian Miniſters Widows and Children, in the Province of Pennſylvania, and the Counties of New Caſtle Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, that they are appointed to meet in the firſt Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe, in Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the 7th of February next, at 11 o'Clock in the Morning, to concert a proper Plan for the yearly Contributions to be paid by Preſbyterian Miniſters, to raiſe a Fund for this charitable Purpoſe, and to tranſact all other Buſineſs relative thereto, which may come before them.

□ FRANCIS ALISON, Secretary
of the Corporation

To be SOLD,

A Young Negroe Wench; ſhe can cook, waſh and iron, and ſew very well. Enquire at the New Printing Office. ¶

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from England, and to be ſold by

JOHN & JOSEPH SWIFT,

At their Store on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the lower End of the Jerſey Market, viz.

SCarlet, blue, green, red and drab coloured broadcloths, Indian blankets, blue, green and red halfthicks, red, green and cloth coloured 6-qr. naps, ſtriped, red and ſcarlet flannels, ſtriped cotton linſeys, fine 8 qr. ſpotted ſwan-ſkins, an aſſortment of ſtriped and plain cambletts, blue, green, black and cloth coloured worſted damaſks, both ſingle and double, an aſſortment of fine durants, tammies, calimancoes and ſhaloons, mens, womens, boys and girls worſted and yarn hoſe, blue, green, black and buff coloured knit breeches patterns, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, long lawns of various prices, clouting diaper, Ruſſia diaper and curdled Ruſſia linen, fine brown Ruſſia ſheeting, Ruſſia drillings, ravens duck, 7 8ths and yard wide Iriſh linen, Iriſh doulas and ſheeting linen, brown and white yard wide buckram, 3 qr. 7-8ths and yard wide linen and cotton check, 9 qr. and 10 qr. Flanders bed ticks, check linen handkerchiefs, red ſpotted, blue ſpotted and king of Pruſſia handkerchiefs, cotton romals, bordered bandanoes, ſilk culgee handkerchiefs, lungee and new ſilk romals, flowered and ſtriped bordered kenting handkerchiefs, an aſſortment of calicoes and cottons, large blue figures for beds, copperplate ditto, 6 qr. muſlins and humhums, black taffeties, ſtriped ell wide perſians, pink coloured mantua ſilk, mourning and hatband crape, womens black ſilk velvet, black mode, black peeling, fine black ſattin, beſt balladine ſewing ſilk in half pounds, 4d. and 6d. ſilk ferrit, paduaſoy, taffety and Perſian ribbons, ſattin and figured ribbons of all ſorts, bar lead, pidgeon, duck, gooſe, ſwan and muſtard ſeed ſhot, London ſteel, A C No. 3, nails, frying pans, writing paper, ink powder, garden ſheers, three ſheers, taylors ditto of ſundry ſorts, Hool's beſt piſtol capt knives, buck cuttoes, fine Barlow penknives, green ivory handled ditto, buck, ſeal ditto, childrens ſpotted bone knives, knives and forks, ſciſſars of all ſorts, white metal coat and veſt buttons, horn ditto, carpenters hammers, files, raſps, a variety of ſleeve buttons, ſcythes, ſickles, pins and needles, glovers and large darning ditto, wool cards, felt and caſtor hats, blue and green ſaddle fringe and orris, braſs ink pots, fountain pens, watch chains, ſeals and keys, an aſſortment of broad and narrow worſted binding, figured, lettered, ſcarlet and ſtriped gartering, table cloths, white ſilk ſtay cord, ſtay ſtrapping, braid, three yard ſilk laces, dandriff, horn and box combs, broad and narrow holland tapes, bobbin, Scots thread, full number thread, taylors thread, red leather paper caſes, ſtriped cotton hollands, womens and girls black ſilk and worſted mitts, ſcarlet and green mohair, buttons and twiſt, mens and womens braſs and ſteel thimbles, box, butchers and ſhoemakers knives, blue and white, and red and white nuns pretties &c. &c. Thctf.

WAGSTAFFE *and* HUNT,

At the Sign of the Key, in Market-ſtreet, or at their Muſtard Mill, in Tradeſman-ſtreet, near the New Market, Society-Hill, Philadelphia,

MAnufactures and ſells wholeſale and retail, the Flour of Muſtard as uſual, of all Degrees of Fineneſs, which they now, and for the laſt Year paſt, have worked by an intire new Machine, of Wagſtaffe's Invention, who ſent a Draft thereof to England to have it made, which was ſhipped in May, 1758, on Board the Betty-Sally, Capt. Snead, and arrived here in the Fall, which we have worked with ever ſince; but let it be obſerved, as ſoon as it was made, ſeveral Manufacturers of Muſtard in England beſpoke ſundry Machines after the ſame Model, ſince which one of the ſaid Models hath arrived in this Province, therefore the ſcandalous Imputation of imperfect Imitators belongs not to us.

We take this as an Opportunity of our Thanks to our Cuſtomers and Friends in New York, Albany, Weſt Indies, this City, and elſewhere, for their former Favours; as well alſo to acknowledge the Favour and Juſtice done us in giving the Preference to our Flour of Muſtard before any other whatſoever.

WAGSTAFFE and HUNT. ẟ

N.B. Glover Hunt continues the Chocolate Buſineſs as uſual, and hopes he ſhall always ſerve his Cuſtomers as he has hitherto done.

⁂ Such of the Country People who will bring their Marketing to the New Market, on Third-day or Sixth day, called Tueſday and Friday, ſhall be welcome to the Standing of their Horſes in my Yard, in Tradeſman-ſtreet, near the ſaid Market, for 6 Months gratis.

RICHARD WAGSTAFFE.

Philadelphia, January 3, 1760.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THat all Perſons indebted to Evan Lewis, of this City, Diſtiller, deceaſed, are required forthwith to pay the ſame, or elſe they will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs: And thoſe who have any juſt Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring them in proved, that they may have them ſettled, by

¶ WILLIAM THOMAS, *Executor.*

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late Mr. Ebenezer Currie, of Philadelphia, Merchant, by Bonds, Bills, Notes or Accounts, are deſired to pay the ſame forthwith to BENJAMIN PRICE, *Attorney at Law, in Philadelphia, who is fully impowered to recover the ſame.* ¶

ALL perſons indebted to Nicholas Caſſell of the City of Philadelphia, ſhip joiner, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment to Edward Drinker, Executor to the ſaid Caſſell: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted.

EDWARD DRINKER. D

DANIEL KING, Founder,

At the Bell and Candleſtick, at the upper End of Second ſtreet,

MAKES and ſells all Sorts of Copper Brands, ſuch as Mill Brands, City and County Ditto, &c. which far exceed Iron Ones for Neatneſs and Continuance of Heat; and one Property they have beyond Iron Ones, that they will never burn out.--He likewiſe makes all Kinds of Braſs Work, in the neateſt and beſt Manner, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates. ¶

CAME laſt Auguſt to the Plantation of Ellis Hughes, in Northwales, a black Horſe Colt, without Brand or Ear mark. The Owner coming, proving his Property, and paying Charges, is deſired to take him away. ¶

Juſt imported in the Ship Carolina, Capt. Duncan, from London, and to be ſold by

PETER TURNER,

Oppoſite the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet,

SUPERFINE Middling and Coarſe BOLTING CLOTHS. Tbc. 3 M.

To be SOLD,

A Tract of Land, containing about 50 Acres ſituate in Oxford, 6 Miles from the City of Philadelphia, on Delaware River, with 5 Acres of Marſh Meadow, being beautifully ſituate for a Gentleman's Country Seat, with a good Dwelling-houſe. The Title indiſputable. For Terms, enquire of Elizabeth or Thomas Jones, on the Premiſes.

[*Tbc.* ¶ 6 *W.*]

VERY good LAMPBLACK ſold at the *New-Printing-Office.*

Juſt imported in the Chippenham, from London, and the Griffin, from Briſtol, and to be ſold by

THOMAS SMITH,

At his ſtore in Water ſtreet, between Arch and Market ſtreets, and next door above the Ferry-houſe.

TAffeties, perſians, mantuas, Engliſh and India damaſks, paduaſoys, ſattins, peelings, luteſtrings, ſilk mitts, ſilk caps, ſilk jacket and breeches patterns, velvets alamodes, ſarinet, bombazeens, crapes, mens womens, youths and childrens ſilk, cotton, thread and worſted ſtockings, durants, tammies, ſhaloons, rattinets, mens, womens and childrens cotton, thread and leather gloves and mitts, calicoes, chints, a great variety of ſilk and linen handkercheifs, chipp'd, plain and ſilver paper hats, worſted breeches patterns, nankeens, pomerania, dowlas, ozenbrigs, Iriſh linens, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, moreens, ferrits, bindings, womens and childrens ſhoes, Scots and coloured threads, ticking bed bunts, poplins, hungarians, camblets, cambricks, lawns, piſtol lawns, cyprus and ſcots gauze, table cloths napkin and clouting diaper, Ruſſia towelling, teas, ſpices, thickſets, fuſtians, gartering, everlaſting, ſilk, cotton and leather laces, brown and white buckram, calimancoes, worſted damaſk, grograms, paper, powder, ſhot, buttons and hair, horſewhips muſlin, fans, ſhirt buttons, tapes, bobbins, black gauze handkerchiefs ſewing ſilks ſuperfine and coarſe broadcloths, kerſeys, ſerges, naps, bearſkins, coating, blankets, ſtriped and plain flannel, wool cards, ſteel, A C No. 3. check linens, nails, window glaſs, pipes, looking-glaſſes, pictures, ſcythes, locks, hinges, ſcrews, hammers, files, gimblets, plated, waſh'd and block-tin buttons, thimbles, awl-blades, ſhoemakers tacks, braſs and iron candleſticks, pins, needles, ſnuff-boxes, braſs ink-pots, ivory and horn combs, ink-powder, ſealing-wax, lead, ſtone buckles and buttons, ſpectacles, fiſh hooks, braſs ſcales and weights braſs, ſteel and white metal ſhoe and knee buckles, large braſs ſleeve buttons, gartering, pewter, a great variety of cutlery, &c, &c.

Juſt imported in the Ship Sharp, Captain Maitland, from London, and to be ſold by

HENRY and WOODHAM,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. Samuel M'Call's, ſenior,

A Large aſſortment of goods ſuitable for the ſeaſon; amongſt which are, fine and ſuperfine 6 and 7 qr. broad-cloths, blue, green and red beaver frizes, beaver coatings, 7 8 9 and 10 qr. green and mottled rugs, 7 8 9 and 10 qr. roſe blankets, Indian blankets, red, blue, green, white and copper coloured halfthicks, ſtriped and ſpotted linceys, white and ſpotted ſwanſkins, 6 qr. ſpotted ermins, kerſey and nap plains, fine Devonſhire kerſeys, red and blue fearnothings, white and red flannels, blue, red, and yellow emboſſed ſerges, mixed and cloth coloured duroys and ſaggathies, kendal cottons, black, blue, green, crimſon and cloth coloured hair and worſted pluſh, black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſtings, black, blue and brown druggets, womens cloth coloured and ſcarlet cloaks, mens and womens blue, black and white worſted ſtockings, muffatees, ſilk, cotton and worſted caps, black, velvet and ſattin, ſtriped and plain camblets, ſtriped and plain callimancoes croſs barred ſtuffs, black, blue, green, red and cloth coloured London ſhaloons, tammies, durants and worſted damaſks, dorſeteens, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, Ruſſia and Iriſh dowlas, hemp, flaxen and Iriſh ozenbrigs, a great variety of yd. wd. and 7 8 Iriſh linens, long lawns, piſtol lawns, 3 qr. and 7 8 garlix, tandems and Sileſias, 6 qr. and yd. wd. muſlins, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, flowered and ſpotted lawns, white and brown pomerania linen, brown holland, clouting diaper and table cloths, 3 qr. 7 8 yd. and quarter linen and cotton checks, cotton hollands, cotton gowns, thickſets and fuſtians, flowered and corded demities, bed bunts, 3 and 9 qr. Flanders bed ticks, chints and callicoes, printed linens and cottons, bordered and plain bandanoe handkerchiefs, ungee and ſilk romals, culgee, luteſtring and roſet handkerchiefs, printed lawn ditto, Cumberland ditto, chilloes and niccanees, ſecterſoy romals, ſewing ſilk, ſilk and cotton laces, mens and womens gloves, caſtor and felt hats, pepper, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves and mace, ſilver and metal watches, London ſteel A.C. No. 3. gunpowder and ſhot, gunflints, nails, anvils and vizes, an aſſortment of pewter, cutlery, ſadlery and ironmongery, with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to mention. Tbc.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

PENINGTON *and* WHARTON,

At their ſtore, the corner of Pewter-Platter Alley, a few Doors above Market ſtreet,

TICKLINBURG and Ozenbrigs, 7-eights and yard wide Iriſh linen, cotton and linen checks, cotton hollands, 7-eights and yd. wd. garlix, German and Iriſh dowlas, brown Iriſh ſheeting, German and Holland whited long lawns, piſtol and broad lawns, tandem double ſileſias, clouting and Ruſſia diaper, Ruſſia linen, cambricks, muſlins, bandanoe, Scotch, blue and white, and red and white kenting and muſlin handkerchiefs, cotton romals, calicoes, printed cottons, white and brown buckrams, ginghams, china taffeties, barragons, cotton ribs, fuſtians, white and colour'd jeans, ſaggathies, duroys, everlaſtings, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, ſingle and double worſted Damaſks, white ruſſel, blue, green, and cloth coloured calimancoes, camblets, ſtriped, croſs-barred, and plain cambletees, ſerge denyms, emboſſed ſerge, blue and green harrateens, cotton gowns, ſilk and cotton ditto, cotton velvet ſhapes, cotton counterpanes, broadcloths, plains, kerſeys, forreſt cloths, duffels, naps, frizes, ſerges, ſtriped linſeys, flannel, ſwan ſkin, halfthicks, bearſkin, rugs and blankets, kendal cottons, mens worſted, yarn, cotton and thread ſtockings, womens and youths worſted ditto, worſted and ſilk patterns for breeches, mohair and ſilk and hair buttons, mohair and ſilk and hair twiſt, white, brown, and coloured thread, ivory, dandriff, and horn combs, pins and needles, braſs and glaſs ſleeve buttons, white metal and braſs coat and veſt ditto, cloth, crow, and light coloured ſewing ſilk, bobbins and tapes, garters and laces, mens and womens ſhammy gloves, writing paper, caſtor hats, braſs knob locks, cupboard, cheſt, cloſet, ſtock, and gun locks, ſhovels and tongs, HL and H hinges bone and buck table knives and forks, bone and buck butchers knives with ſheaths, buck and bone pen knives, Barlow ditto, ivory hunters, ſteel and metal ſhoe and knee buckles, leather and braſs ink pots, awl blades and ſhoe tacks, wool cards, ſhears and ſciſſars, mens and womens thimbles, ſnuff and tobacco boxes, two foot rules, ſteel compaſſes, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, window glaſs, pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves and mace, ſail duck, No. 1. 2. 3. 4. F gunpowder, compleat ſetts of china, table furniture, and chimney tiles, &c. &c. &c. T. b. c.

The New-York *Inſurance-Office*

IS opened at the Houſe of the Widow *Smith*, adjoining the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe; where all Riſks are underwrote at moderate Premiums. Conſtant Attendance will be given from the Hours of Eleven to One in the Forenoon, and from Six to Eight in the Evening, by

New-York, Auguſt 21, 1759. Tbctf.

ANTHONY VAN DAM,
Clerk of the Office.

Lately imported from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold

BY JOHN LOWNES, in Third-Street, near the Work-houſe, Cheſhire and Glouceſter Cheeſe.

Said Lownes has alſo to ſell Rum, Coffee, Loaf and Muſcavado Sugar, &c. &c. Tbc.

ISAAC MORRIS, *jun.*

HAS moved his Store from Water-ſtreet into Cheſtnut ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, on the North Side, the fifth Door from Second-ſtreet, and has imported, in the laſt Veſſels from London and Liverpool, A compleat Aſſortment of European and India Goods, which he will ſell cheap, for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

TO be ſold by Way of publick Vendue, on Thurſday, the 31ſt Day of January next, A Plantation, ſituated in the Townſhip of New Britain, Bucks County, containing 100 Acres of valuable Land; on which is a good Dwelling-houſe, and all other convenient Buildings, with a fine bearing Orchard: The Whole is well watered and timbered. Likewiſe to be ſold at the ſame Time, A valuable Griſt mill, with all neceſſary Utenſils, in good Order. Said Plantation is well ſituated for a Store, as it borders on ſeveral publick Roads. The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, when due Attendance will be given, by

Dec. 27 1759. SAMUEL MARTIN. ¶

Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1759.

To be ſold, by Way of publick Vendue, on Saturday, the 19th Day of January next, at the Sign of the George, at the Corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, the following GOODS, late belonging to the Eſtate of Lewis Evans, of this City, deceaſed, and to the Eſtate of John Evans, his Executor, deceaſed alſo, viz.

A LARGE Number of MAPS of the Middle Britiſh Colonies, Surveying Inſtruments, a Number of Books, Mathematical Inſtruments, Wearing Apparel, and many other Things, too tedious to mention. The Sale to begin at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, by

⊕ CALEB PARRY, Executor.

Juſt imported in the William and Mary, Capt. Nicholſon, from London, and the laſt Veſſels from Liverpool, and to be ſold, on the loweſt Terms, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, by

PERSIFOR FRAZER,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, near the Tun Tavern, the following Goods, viz.

FIne blue and drab broadcloths, 6 qr. grey nap'd frizes and bearſkins, tammies, durants ſhaloons, 7 8ths, yd. wd. yd. and 3-8ths linen and cotton checks, princes linens, calicoes, printed cottons, long lawns, minionet lawns, ſpotted and flowered lawns, clear lawns, in pieces and patches, cambricks, in pieces and patches, 3 qr. 7-8ths ſhort yd. and yd. wd. culgee ſilk handkerchiefs, ſingle ſilk caps, light colour'd, crow colour'd and cloth colour'd ſewing ſilks, mens fine white ribbed worſted hoſe, black, mixed and grey do. youths and childrens do. womens fine and coarſe worſted and thread do. mens large ribbed yarn do. mens and boys coarſe and fine felt hats, cotton laces, ſilk laces, paduſoy, ſattin and taffety ribbons, figur'd ribbons, quality binding, broad and narrow figured gartering, broad ſcarlet do. fine holland tapes, ſtriped do. nonſopretties, mens welted dy'd ſhammy gloves, womens do. mitts, mohair and horſe-hair buttons, mohair twiſt, ſhoe and knee buckles, ſleeve buttons, pins, needles, ivory and horn combs, buck and white handled knives and forks, ſnuff boxes, Barlow and ſeal-end pen knives, braſs ink pots, cutteaus, razors, ſhoemakers knives, tacks and awl blades, neat New-Market ſwitches and half hunters, womens fringed handle whips, cinnamon and nutmegs, ſhot and bar lead, with many other articles, too tedious to mention. Tbctf.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STrayed or ſtolen, about the 24th of February laſt, from the Plantation of the Subſcriber, of London-Grove Townſhip, Cheſter County, in the Province of Pennſylvania, the following Creatures, viz. A black Mare, 12 Years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, round ſhod, paces and Trots, branded on the near Buttock S B, with ſeveral ſmall Saddle and Girth Marks. A bay Horſe, the ſame height, 10 Years old, paces and trots, branded on the near Shoulder S B, with a ſmall Blemiſh on the near Eye. Alſo a roan Mare Colt, two Years old laſt May, branded on the near Shoulder L. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Creatures, ſo as the Owner may have them again, ſhall have the above Reward, or in Proportion for each, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me

FRANCIS LINFILL.

N. B. If any Perſon or Perſons has ſaid Creatures, they are deſired to advertiſe them in the publick News Papers, ſo as the Owner may know where to go for them. ¶ 5t. Tbc. 3 Mo.

STray'd the 24th of November laſt, from Rees Price, living in London Britain, Cheſter County, A black Horſe, 13 Hands high, a Star in his forehead, not branded nor ear-mark'd as known, has a Switch Tail, hip ſhot on the off ſide, a natural Pacer, and about 6 Years old. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the Owner, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by REES PRICE. ¶

Wilmington, December 19, 1759.

WHereas the Honourable William Denny, our late Governor, by and with the Conſent of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, hath granted a Charter to the Swediſh Congregation of Trinity Church commonly called Chriſteen Church, in the Borough of Wilmington, incorporating them a Body politick; the ſaid Corporation hereby gives Notice to all Perſons in Arrears upon Bond, or any other Obligation, to come in and pay off the ſame and renew their Bonds in the Name of the Corporation: And they who have heretofore taken Leaſes for any Lots upon Ground-rent are deſired, according to the Act, to come and get them renewed and confirmed by the ſaid Corporation, and pay off their ſeveral Rents due thereon, or they may expect that after a Twelvemonth, from the Date hereof, they will be ſold for the ſame. Attendance will be given at the Houſe of James Brooms, in Wilmington, on Saturday, the 5th of January next enſuing, and ſo to continue every other Saturday to the 1ſt of May following, by the Subſcribers appointed and authorized by the Corporation for theſe Purpoſes. All Perſons who ſhall not, within the ſaid Time come to ſettle, muſt afterwards ſeek us at our own Houſes.

By Order of the Corporation,
NILS JUSTIS, JUSTA WALRAWEN, *Veſtrymen.* ⊙

To be SOLD by

JOHN SEARSON,

THREE Lots of Land in Paſſyunk (being Part of the Eſtate late of Theodorus Lord, deceaſed) namely, one Lot of 16 Acres, ſituate on the Bank of Schuylkill, having the River Schuylkill on the Front, and has alſo the Conveniency of the great Road leading to the River; it is beautifully ſituated for a Gentleman's Country Seat, hath a good bearing Orchard, and good Fences. Another Lot, containing above 28 Acres adjoining Doctor Moore's Land, is very well timbered, has a fine Clay for making Bricks, and the Conveniency of a Road, generally known by the Name of Seber's or Rouſe's Road. And another Lot of about 4 Acres, on the ſaid Road, but adjoining the Swedes Church Land; the whole being within about three Miles and an Half of the City of Philadelphia. Alſo a Houſe and Lot in Third ſtreet, next Door to Market ſtreet, 16 Feet in Front, and 30 Feet deep: It is a very good Situation for a Store or Shop-keeper or any publick Buſineſs. The Titles are indiſputable. For Terms of Sale, enquire of ſaid Searſon, at his Houſe in Third ſtreet. ⊕

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Benjamin Lay, late of Abington, Philadelphia County, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted by JOHN PHIPPS, *and* JOSHUA MORRIS, *Adminiſtrators.* ⊕

NOTICE is hereby given, that there are two Men in Lancaſter Goal, named Samuel Jackſon, and Thomas Lloyd, ſaid to have broke out of Bucks County Goal.

6 JEROME HEINSELMAN.

THOMAS HEWES, *Upholſterer,*

At Joſeph Ogden's, in Cheſtnut ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia; makes all Sorts of Upholſterer's Work, in the neateſt and neweſt Faſhions, at the moſt reaſonable Prices; ſuch as

BEDS and Window-curtains, eaſy Chairs, Couches, Mattraſſes either of Hair or Wool, Feather Beds, Sacking-bottoms, Chair-bottoms and Ship-ſtools.

Thoſe that are pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on Care and Diſpatch, by their Friend

Tbc. THOMAS HEWES.

To be SOLD,

A Plantation, near Frankfort, containing 68 Acres, about 15 or 18 Acres whereof lately cleared and fenced, the Remainder very well wooded, a new wooden Dwelling-houſe thereon, with 2 Rooms below, and three above, two Fire Places, a Water Well and Oven.

Alſo about 5 Acres of Land, in the Northern Liberties, within a Mile of the City, with two Tenements thereon. For Terms enquire in Third-ſtreet, of SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE. Tbc.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Myrtilla, capt. Budden, from London, and in the laſt veſſels from Briſtol, and to be ſold at the very loweſt rates, by

ROBERT LEVERS,

At his ſhop in Third-ſtreet, three doors below the ſign of the Harp and Crown,

BLack and white ruſſel, black, blue, green, crimſon, pink and cloth coloured calimancoes, ſhaloons, tammies, plain, ſtriped and croſs-barred durants, fine ſtriped camblettees of the neateſt patterns, blue and cloth coloured camblets, ſtriped and croſs-barred do. everlaſtings and amens, both figured and plain, ſilk camblets and camblettees, black, blue, buff, crimſon and cloth coloured cotton velvets, thickſets, fuſtians, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, blue, green and cloth colours, beaver and nap coating, 8 qr. and 9-qr. mottled and green rugs, 6 qr. blankets, roſe blankets of various ſizes, womens cloth coloured and ſcarlet cloaks, white, ſcarlet and red flannels, emboſſed ſerges, ſcarlet ſerge, ſtriped cotton linſeys, a variety of cotton chints, copper-plate ditto, maſquerade ditto, dark and light ground cottons and calicoes, ſtriped ginghams, cotton and ſilk florettas, flarrettas, meſſinets, poplins, dreſdenets, black and cloth coloured paduaſoys, India taffeties, plain and ſtriped perſians, maidens bluſh ditto, ſattins, peelings, black and white ſilk gauze, plain and flowered cambricks and lawns, black and white pariſnet, long lawns, flowered and ſpotted lawns, muſlins, Scotch gauze, kenting, bordered kenting handkerchiefs, black alamode, bombazeens, allopeens and crapes, black and cloth coloured ſilk and worſted mitts, ſilk, worſted and cotton caps, ſilk and worſted veſt and breeches patterns, velvets, mens, womens and childrens cotton, thread and leather gloves and mitts, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, variety of neat figured ribbons of the neweſt faſhion, plain, coloured and flowered ſattin ribbons, paduſoy ditto, grogram and taffety do. mens, womens and childrens cotton, thread and worſted ſtockings, beſt four thread knit ribbed ditto, hemp, flaxen, Iriſh and Carliſle ozenbrigs, Ruſſia and Iriſh dowlas, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, checks, 7 8ths and yard wide Iriſh linen, clouting and Ruſſia diaper, Ruſſia towelling, damaſk table cloths, Briſtol and Hoſe's ſhoes, Scotch and coloured threads, pins and needles, neat chair whips and New market ſwitches; likewiſe fine hyſon, green and bohea tea, ſugar-houſe ſugar, powdered and muſcovado ſugar, by the barrel or any leſs quantity, Madeira and Liſbon Wine, Jamaica ſpirits and Weſt-India rum, by the gallon or quart, with a great variety of other wet and dry goods.

N. B. Bonds, deeds, wills, and other inſtruments of writing, are carefully drawn by the ſaid Robert Levers; any gentlemen deſirous to borrow or lend money on good ſecurity, may be aſſiſted therein by applying to him; and thoſe who pleaſe to favour him in putting out their money at intereſt, or in drawing their writing, may depend on undoubted ſecurity being procured by mortgage, or otherwiſe and the utmoſt diligence and circumſpection in tranſacting their buſineſs.

Germantown, November 5, 1759.

To be SOLD,

A Middle ſized Organ, having eight Stops, and is Part of the Eſtate of Matthias Genſell, deceaſed. The ſaid Organ is now put up, and ſtands in the Lutheran Church, at the upper End of Germantown, and is very ſuitable for a Church. Any Congregation or Perſon deſirous to buy the ſaid Organ, may view the ſame while it is up in the ſaid Church. Credit will be given for Part of the Payment. Enquire of JACOB WINEY, *in Philadelphia, or* CHRISTOPHER MING, *and* CATHERINE MING, *in Germantown, Executors.* ⊕ 6 *Ws.*

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, capt. Budden, from London, and to be ſold by

THOMAS WEST,

At his Shop in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, and oppoſite Mr. Joſhua Howell's,

FIgured and plain ſilk gauze, tobine, ſtriped luteſtrings, black and white ſattin, black, blue and pink peeling, plain and ſtriped taffeties, perſians, fine chints, cottons, do. lawns, copper plate linens and cottons, calicoes, figured and plain ribbons, ſuperfine chip hats, do. for covering, ſattin do. necklaces and earrings, dreſs caps with ruffs, ſilk and beugle egrets, ſtomachers, gimp, cap wire, ribbon and hair glove knots, womens and girls worſted and cotton hoſe, mens worſted and ſilk ditto, black and ſcarlet ſilk and worſted breeches patterns, thread, cotton and ſilk mittens, black and white lace, long lawns, clear do. cambricks, muſlin, Iriſh linens, dowlas, ſheeting linens, Scots and Ruſſia diapers, bed bunts, ſtriped tickens, printed and Scotch handkerchiefs, kenting do. florettas, ſtriped and plain poplins, double and ſingle worſted damaſk, camblets and camblettees, calimancoes, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, thickſets, 6 qr. yard wide, 7 8ths and 3 qr. linen and cotton checks, ozenbrigs, mens and boys felt and caſtor hats, beſt roman and common fiddle ſtrings, ſilver baſſes, ſetts of ſtrings for a baſs viol, &c. &c. &c.

To be SOLD,

THREE natural lives in a plantation, being in Cæcil county, lying on Bohemia River, a little below the ferry, containing upwards of 200 acres of very good land, conveniently ſituated for a ſea trade, &c. fiſhing, fowling, &c. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may have liberty to ſow winter grain this fall. Enquire of John Pennington, living on the premiſes, for terms of ſale.

[*June* 28. *Tbc.* 4 *Mo.*]

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe, and to be ſold by

CARMALT & WILSON,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Market Streets,

FINE and coarſe ozenbrigs, brown Ruſſia ſheeting, 9 8 Iriſh ditto, yd. wd. white Heſſian ditto, brown and white 7 8 Iriſh dowlas, 3-4 ditto, brown and white Pomerania linen, fine and coarſe 7-8 and yd. wd. Iriſh linen, tandems, tandem ſileſiat, 7-8 and 3 4 garlix, Ruſſia linen and diaper, fine and coarſe diaper table cloths, fine and coarſe clouting diaper, cambricks and clear lawns in whole pieces and patches, fine and coarſe long lawns, broad and piſtol lawns, Ruſſia drilling and ravens duck; A large aſſortment of calicoes and printed linens, red and white, and blue and white printed linen handkerchiefs, culgee and roſetta ſilk handkerchiefs, lungee ditto, bordered and ſpotted bandannoes, white gauze handkerchiefs, Scots check ditto, cotton romals, yd. and 6 4 wd. muſlins, [illegible], black, ſtriped and blue cloth coloured Perſian taffeties, black ſattin, black and blue peeling, womens black velvet, black alamode, black hatband crape, womens black and cloth coloured ſilk mittens, white ſtay cord, braid and galloon, cloth, crow and light coloured balladine ſewing ſilk, variety of plain and flowered ribbons, 2d. 4d. and 6d. ferrits, broad cloths, green and red frize, ſerges, white, ſcarlet and red flannel, flowered and ſtriped ditto, ſtriped cotton, linſeys, halfthicks, long ells, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, corded and Venetian poplins, yd. wd. Dreſdens, plain and flowered Meſſinets, Pruſſinets, double allopeens, fine and coarſe camblets, croſs barred ſtuffs, mohair, ſilk and hair twiſt, 2 and 3 cord wo- ſcarte buttons, cruels and ſilks in ſhades, ſampler canvas, mens thread and cotto[illegible], and mitts, mens, womens, boys and girls fine and coa[illegible] white thread and cotton hoſe, mens ribbed ditto, [illegible] brown thread plain and ribbed ditto, mens, womens and childrens worſted and yarn ditto, broad and narrow worſted bindings, variety of ſtriped cotton hollands, light and dark ſtriped cotton gowns, 10 and 11 nail 3 4 7-8 yd. wd. and yd. 3 8 wd. cotton and linen check, cotton thickſets, white and dyed jeans, dyed pillows, corded and figured dimity, bed ticking in pieces, 9 4 Flanders ditto, brown buckram, ivory and horn combs, ſhirt buttons, braſs and white metal coat and veſt buttons, variety of ſleeve buttons and ſtuds, ſhoe and knee buckles, gartering, coloured thread, white ſtitching ditto, Scots and ſiſters thread, bobbins, tapes, nonſopretties, pot and fools cap paper, ink powder, nutmegs, cloves and mace, pewter diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons and tankards, gun powder, ſhot, bar lead, London ſteel, A C No. 3. long and ſhort Pennſylvania ſcythes, large and ſmall G. B. wool cards, cotton ditto, frying pans, Floodgate box irons, braſs draw handles and eſcutcheons, deſk ſets, braſs deſk hinges, ſaſh nobs, 2d. 3d. and 4d. battins, a large aſſortment of files and raſps, coffin handles, a variety of wood ſcrews, rule joint table hinges, braſs nob locks, ſingle ſpring plate and rimmed cloſet locks, croſs ward cupboard locks, twallow bowed ditto, croſs keyed and croſs ward cheſt locks, plain and cabinet till locks, ditto in ſuits, I L hinges, table knives and forks, variety of pocket and penknives, womens ſciſſars, ſheep ſhears, 2d. 3d. and 4d. clout nails, plain ſtirrup irons, colt ſnaffle bits, large and ſmall white ſets, 6d. and 14d. tacks, yellow loop nails, plate ſtock locks, braſs ink pots, ditto with pen knives, ſnuff and tobacco boxes, cocoa and bone ſtick fans, ivory ditto in caſes, womens thread and cotton gloves and mittins, mens and boys felt and caſtor hats, large and ſmall pins, London and Whitechapel needles, darning needles &c. &c. &c.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Glaſgow, and to be ſold at the loweſt rates, by

SPEIR and *STUART,*

In Water-ſtreet, near the Corner of Walnut ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Abraham Uſher's Store,

THree qr. and 7-8ths check linen, check and ſtriped hollands, Iriſh linens, chiefly low priced, Scotch check handkerchiefs, bed ticken, yarn and worſted ſtockings, green and white thread ditto, ſhaloons, calimancoes, thickſets, Scotch plad, or Tartan, blue bonnets, kilmarnock caps, figured and Highland garters, plain kenting handkerchiefs, net and ſpot figured and flowered bordered gauze and lawn do. plain lawn and gauze, flowered, ſtriped, ſprigged, netted, ſpotted and pariſnet do. men and womens ruffles, cambricks and clear lawns, Scotch numbered thread, coloured and ſtitching do. Scotch ſnuff in bottles, calicoes, everlaſtings, mohair and metal buttons, horn do. mohair, men and womens gloves, beugles, ivory and horn combs, plain and flowered ſtay hooks, knee and ſhoe buckles, glaſs, braſs and bone ſleeve buttons, men and womens thimbles, table knives and forks, razors, taylors ſhears, Barlow, buffaloe and common pen knives, cutlaces, butchers knives with ſheaths, deſert ditto, horſe ſciſſars, common and razor metal do. ſhoemakers knives, awls and tacks, gimblets, needles, pins, thread and quality binding, and ſundry other articles, too tedious to mention. Tbctf.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

THOMAS and WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT,

At their Store, at the Sugar Loaf, on the South-ſide of Cheſtnut-ſtreet Wharff,

COARSE, fine and ſuperfine broad cloths, plains, kerſeys, half thicks, bearſkins, naps, Indian blankets, blue, green, and cloth coloured hair ſhag, rattinets, ſhalloons, tammies, durants, black ſilk and hair buttons, ditto twiſt, mohair, brown buckram, white, black, blue, green, pink, cloth, copper coloured and flowered calimancoes, camblettees, dorſettees, nonpareil checks, venetians, croſs barred, ſtriped and checked camblets, coarſe and fine plain ditto, hairbines, double allopeens, ſilk ſaggathies, ſingle and double damaſks, brilliants, crapes, meſſinets, ſilverets, duroys, ſtriped linceys, womens cloth cloaks, corded and plain poplins, everlaſtings, black, changeable and cloth coloured taffeties, perſians, perſian taffeties, hair grazets, a neat aſſortment of mens, womens and childrens gloves and mittens, womens ſilk gloves, brown roles, brown heſſens, hempen, flaxen, Engliſh and Scotch ozenbrigs, yd. wd. tandem, garlix, tandem double Sileſias, German and Holland white, long lawns, clear lawns cambrick in pieces and patches, muſlins, dowlas, princes linen, Iriſh linens, check and flowered Scotch and Mancheſter linen handkerchiefs, a variety of ſilk and lawn ditto, Flanders bed ticks, bed bunts, 3 qr. and 7 8 Engliſh ticken, fuſtians, brown Ruſſia ſheeting, callicoes, printed cottons, chints, diaper, table cloths, napkening and clouting diaper, fine damaſk tablecloths and napkins in ſetts, 3 qr. 7 8, yd. wd. and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, tapes and bobbins, ſilk laces, cotton ditto, 2d. 4d. and 6d. ferrits, worſted bindings, ribbons, white 3 corded ſewing ſilk, light, cloth and crow coloured ditto, Scots and Nuns thread, ſtitching and cloth coloured ditto, ſilk watch ſtrings, watchkeys and ſeals, writing paper, ſealing wax, wafers, leather and braſs ink pots, ivory and horn combs, mens and boys grey worſted ribbed ſtockings, plain yarn ditto, mens and womens ditto, childrens ſpotted ditto, pins, common and Whitechapel needles, gun powder, GB wool cards, handſaw files, 2 feet rules, gimblets, plain irons, black padlocks, buck, ſhambuck, bone and ivory handled table knives and forks, cuttoe knives, childrens burnt bone ditto, pen-knives, ſciſſars, razors, ſmall taylors ſhears, cork-ſcrews, ſnuff boxes, a neat aſſortment of ſhoe and knee buckles, ſleeve buttons, marking irons, nail nippers, hard metal ſpoons, ditto ſalts, thumblatches, braſs candleſticks, ſhutter hinges. Alſo Weſt India and New England rum, and muſcovado ſugar, &c. &c. &c. Tbc. 2 M. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

January 10, 1760. NUMB. 1620.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Remainder of the JOURNAL *begun in our laſt.*

Sept. 1ſt, 1759. ALL the ſick and wounded that were on Montmorancy ſide, came over to the iſle of Orleans. On the 2d inſtant, a large body of Wolfe's troops came over, with the Louiſbourg grenadiers, and encamped that night on the ſame iſland.

The 3d day, all the army left Montmorancy ſide, they ſet all the houſes and fortifications on fire, and then embarked in flat bottom boats, and came up above the fall; the French fired very briſk all the time of their paſſing, but did them no damage, they went over to Point Levee, and encamped there.

The 4th, the Louiſbourg grenadiers and the remainder of the army croſſed over to Point Levee from the iſle of Orleans, and encamped there.---The ſame day four men came from General Amherſt's army; they were 26 days on their journey, and informed us, that we were in poſſeſſion of Ticonderoga and Crown-Point.

The 5th, about 5 or 600 men marched up the river, on Point Levee ſide, to go above the town, and carried one month's proviſion up in ſloops. The ſame day one of the Royal Americans, who was taken priſoner by the French Indians on the 31ſt of July, made his eſcape, and came to the Porcupine ſloop of war, which lay a little below the fall; he informed us, that there were but about 300 Indians with the enemy, that carried arms; but that there were a great number of women and children, and that they were very ſcant of proviſions; likewiſe that he himſelf had been 48 hours without any thing to eat: he further ſaid, that the enemy were very numerous in their intrenchments, conſiſting of at leaſt 14,000 men, of which 11,000 were Canadians, and the reſt regulars, the latter of whom were heartily tired with the ſiege.

The 6th, the ſchooner Terror of France, went above the town, in the middle of the day; as ſhe paſſed the enemy kept up a conſtant fire at her, and ſhe received ſeveral ſhot in her ſails, but loſt none of her hands.

The whole army being on Point Levee ſide, the main body were ordered to get ready to march above the town, on the ſouth ſide, and to take with them only one ſhirt, and one pair of ſtockings, beſides what they had on: they marched up the river about 8 miles, and then embarked on board the men of war and tranſports that were up the river; the number that embarked was 3349 men, with a party of the train of artillery.

The 10th, the weather being very wet, and the troops very much crouded on board the men of war and tranſports, the General thought proper to land them on the ſouth ſide again; which was a great decoy to the French: we then marched to the church of St. Nicholas, under the command of General Monckton, where we halted. The next day we received intelligence of a ſmall number of French and Indians, who were driving ſome cattle; we diſpatched a party of 500 men, who took the cattle, but the enemy got off.

The 12th, we received orders to embark on board the tranſports again, and to hold ourſelves in readineſs to land next morning at day light, under the heights of Abraham; accordingly we landed at break of day, and immediately attacked and routed a conſiderable body of the enemy, and took poſſeſſion of their battery of four 24-pounders, and one 13 inch mortar, with but a very inconſiderable loſs on our ſide. We then took poſt on the plains of Abraham, whither M. Montcalm (on hearing we were landed, for he did not at all expect us) haſted with his whole army, conſiſting of cavalry as well as infantry, to give us battle; about 9 o'clock, we obſerved the enemy marching down towards us in three columns, at ten they formed their line of battle, which was at leaſt ſix deep, having their flanks covered by a thick wood on each ſide, into which they threw above 1500 Canadians and Indians, who gauled us much: We got two ſix pounders to fire againſt the enemy very ſoon; ſix more, beſides two royal hawitzers, came up two by two, and fell into ſervice occaſionally, whilſt the enemy were making haſte to attack before our artillery ſhould be got up, as they dreaded our quick firing; accordingly their regulars then marched briſkly up to us, and gave us their firſt fire at about 50 yards diſtance, which we did not return, as it was General Wolfe's expreſs orders not fire till they came within 20 yards of us:---they continued firing by platoons, advancing in a very regular manner, till they came cloſe up to us, and then the action became general:---our artillery fired ſo briſkly, ſeconded by the ſmall arms from the regiments, who behaved with the greateſt intrepidity, order, and regularity, with a chearfulneſs that foretold victory on our ſide, and in about 15 minutes they gave way; ſo that we fairly beat them in open field, drove them before us, part into Quebec, the reſt ran precipitately croſs St. Charles's river, over a bridge of boats, and ſome through the water. The enemy loſt in the engagement, Lieutenant General Montcalm, who had three wounds from our ſix pounder grape, of which he died next day; one Colonel two Lieutenant Colonels, and at leaſt 1500 officers and men killed and wounded, and 200 taken priſoners at their very ſally ports, of which many were officers.---We loſt the brave General Wolfe, who received three wounds, but had the ſatisfaction before his death to ſee his own plan ſo well executed, as to beat the enemy totally: he then ſaid, "I thank God, now I ſhall die contented;" which were his laſt words. Brigadier General Monckton; Col. Carlton, quarter-maſter-general; Major Barry, adjutant-general, and ſeveral other officers were wounded.

At four in the afternoon, Monſ. Boucanville appeared in our rear, with about 1500 foot, and 200 horſe, upon which Brigadier General Burton, with the 35th and 48th regiments, marched to the left to receive him, but he no ſooner perceived our diſpoſitions made to engage him, than he faced to the right about, and made a moſt precipitate retreat.

At ten o'clock at night we ſurprized their guard, and took poſſeſſion of their grand hoſpital, wherein we found between 12 and 1500 ſick and wounded.

We remained that night on the field of battle, and on the 14th in the morning we ſecured the bridge of boats they had over Charles river, and poſſeſſed ourſelves of all the poſts and avenues that were or might have been of any conſequence leading to the town, and began to prepare for attacking the garriſon in form, and got up for that purpoſe, twelve heavy 24 pounders, ſix heavy 12 pounders, ſome large mortars, and the 4 inch hawitzers, to play upon the town, and had been employed three days, intending to make a breach, and ſtorm the city, ſword in hand; but were prevented by their beating a parley, and ſent out a flag of truce with articles of capitulation, and the next day, being the 18th of September, the articles were ſigned, and we took poſſeſſion of the city, where we found 180 pieces of cannon, from 2 to 36 pounders, a number of mortars from 9 to 15 inches, field pieces, hawitzers, royals, &c. with a large quantity of artillery ſtores, &c. &c. &c.

The day after the engagement the enemy abandoned Beauport, leaving behind them about 50 pieces of cannon, and 4 mortars, having firſt ſet fire to all their floating batteries, and blown up their magazine of powder.

M. Vaudreuill, the governor general of New-France, ſtole out of the city before the capitulation; leaving only about 600 men, under the command of Monſ. Ramſay, by whom the capitulation was ſigned. The poor remains of the French regulars, with about 10,000 Canadians, retired to Jacques Quartiers, under the command of Monſ. Levy; but the Canadians deſerted from him in great Numbers, and came in and ſurrendered themſelves.

Sept. 19th, the French garriſon were embarked on board tranſports; ſuch of the inhabitants as would come in and take the oaths of allegiance, were permitted to enjoy their eſtates.

Brigadier General Murray is governor of the town, and the whole army left to garriſon it.

During the whole ſiege, from firſt to laſt, 535 houſes were burnt down, amongſt which is the whole eaſtern part of the lower town (ſave ſix or eight houſes) which makes a very diſmal appearance.

The enemy were above double our number by their own confeſſion, beſides their Indians, and were entrenched, had breaſt works, fletches, redoubts, ſhoar and floating batteries, &c. The enemy kept a diligent look out up St. Lawrence river, from thence to hinder any communication with General Amherſt, and had intercepted two officers and four Indians coming from him to us. We burnt and deſtroyed upwards of 1400 fine farm houſes; for we during the ſiege were maſters of a great part of their country along ſhore, and parties were almoſt continually kept out ravaging the country; ſo that 'tis thought it will take them half a century to recover the damage.

A RETURN *of the Killed and Wounded of the Army under the Command of General* WOLFE, *at the Battle of* QUEBEC, September 13, 1759.

Major Gen. WOLFE, killed.
Brigadier *Monckton*;
Col. *Carlton*, Q. M. General;
Major *Barry*, Adj. General,
and Major *Spittal*, wounded.

	KILLED.						WOUNDED.									
REGIMENTS.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Enſigns.	Serjeants.	Rank & File.	Gunner.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Enſigns.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank & File.	Bombardier.	Gunner.	Matroſſes.	Total.
						1							1	1	5	8
Amherſt,	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	4	---	5	---	52	---	---	---	63
Bragg,	---	1	---	1	3	---	3	1	1	4	1	39	---	---	---	54
Otway,	---	1	---	---	6	---	2	4	---	1	---	28	---	---	---	42
Kennedy,	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	1	2	---	18	---	---	---	24
Laſcelles,	---	1	---	---	1	---	2	4	2	1	---	26	---	---	---	37
Webb,	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	3
Anſtruther,	---	---	1	1	8	---	2	1	1	3	---	80	---	---	---	97
Monckton,	---	---	---	---	5	---	1	3	2	2	1	80	---	---	---	94
Lawrence	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	- -	---	2	---	---	---	2
Fraſer,	1	2	---	1	14	---	2	5	3	7	---	131	---	---	---	166
Louiſbourg Grenadiers,	---	1	---	---	3	---	1	4	---	---	---	47	---	---	---	56
															Total	646

DIRECTIONS for avoiding the Ledges lying to the Eaſtward and Weſtward of *Sambro'* Iſland, whereon is now erected a Light-Houſe; and for entering the Harbour of *Halifax*, in *Nova-Scotia*.

Sambro' Iſland is in 44 d. 32 m. North Latitude, and 63 d. 20 m. Weſt Longitude from *London*.

In coming from the Weſtward,

AS ſoon as you perceive the Light, you are to obſerve that it ought to bear of you North-Eaſt; if it bears more Eaſterly, you muſt ſtretch off to the Southward, till you bring it in that Direction; and you will obſerve to keep the Light open upon your larboard Bow, and give Birth to the Iſland, about one Mile and an Half, and as much more as you ſhall think proper; there being no Danger to the Southward.

Note, *The Weſtern Ledges are two; one lies from the Iſland South-Weſt, diſtant about two Miles, the other Weſt-South-Weſt, diſtant about one League.*

When you are a-breaſt of the Light, and it bears North of you, diſtant one Mile and an Half, ſhape your Courſe North-Eaſt, which will carry you to *Jebucto Head*, at a proper Diſtance, clear of all Danger.

Note, *Of the Eaſtern Ledges, ſome appear above Water, lying nearly a Range, bearing from the Light Eaſt-North-Eaſt, the outermoſt one Mile and an Half diſtant from the Light.*

Coming from the Eaſtward,

WHEN you make the Light, coming from the Eaſtward, in ſailing towards it, you will open the Harbour, and cannot fail of ſeeing *Jebucto-Head*; the Light being four Miles diſtant from the Head, to the Southweſt.

In going into the Harbour of Halifax,

The deepeſt Water is upon the Weſtern Shore; from *Jebucto-Head* to *Sandwich-Point*, you have from above twenty, to no leſs than twelve Fathom; except on a Shoal, whereon are two Buoys lying South of *Sandwich-Point*, diſtant a Mile, whoſe leaſt Depth is three Fathom.

When you paſs between *Sandwich-Point* and *Mauger's Beach*, border rather nearer to *Sandwich-Point*, becauſe of a Shoal running South-Weſt from *Mauger's Beach*; then, to keep the middle Channel, ſteer your Courſe North, half a Point Weſterly, for *George's* Iſland; and when within Half a Mile of the Iſland, you may enter with the largeſt Ships into the Harbour of Halifax, either on the Weſt Side of the Iſland, where you will have twelve Fathom, or on the Eaſtern Side, where you will have fifteen Fathom.

Note, *The Courſes here mentioned are according to the Mariner's Compaſs, which varies Weſterly from the true Meridian about thirteen Degrees.*

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt WILLIAM DENNY, Eſq; are deſired to ſend their Accounts immediately to the New-Printing Office, in order to be forwarded to him for Payment.

To be SOLD by

JOHN SIBBALD,

In Second-ſtreet, next Door but one to Mr. Thomas Stretch's, Watch-maker,

MADEIRA Wine, Sack, Jamaica Spirit, by the Hogſhead, Keg or Gallon, Citron, Bitters, and Wine Vinegar. Theſe

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BRoke into the Plantation of the Subſcriber in Oxford Townſhip, Philadelphia County, on the 27th of November laſt, a brown Mare, 13 Hands high, or upwards, has a Star in her Face, neither Brand nor Ear-mark. The Owner coming, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again.

JONATHAN BAVINGTON.

TO be ſold by Joſeph Green, in Cumberland County, near Carliſle, a Plantation, containing upwards of 300 Acres of Land; there are good Improvements thereon, and a good Seat for a Mill. The Land is well watered, and there is on the Plantation a large Meadow. There is to be ſold likewiſe by ſaid Green, Utenſils fit for farming, who will hold a Vendue on the 25th of February, where Attendance will be given, and reaſonable Credit.

JOSEPH GREEN.

CAme to the Plantation of Benjamin Bonſall, in Upper Darby, Cheſter County, a black Horſe, having neither Brand nor Ear mark. The Owner is deſired to come and prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away. ⊕ WILLIAM WOOD.

RUN away the ſecond of this inſtant January, from the Subſcriber, living in Brandiwine Hundred, New-Caſtle County, at Naaman's Creek Mills, an Iriſh Servant Girl, about 26 Years of Age, middle Stature, black Hair, dark Complexion, much given to Talking and ſtrong Drink, and is apt to ſwear; ſhe went away with a Soldier belonging to the 44th Regiment: Had on when ſhe went away, a ſtriped Linſey-woolſey Jacket and Petticoat, a whitiſh coloured Cloak, one red Cloak, and black Bonnet, good Shoes and Stockings, with two good Aprons. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant in any Goal, ſo that her Maſter may have her again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me JAMES CUMMINS.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in New-Caſtle, on the 31ſt of December laſt, a likely Negro Fellow, about five Feet ſix Inches high: Had on, when he went away, a new brown Coat, of Country Cloth, lined with red Shaloon, mounted with broad white Metal Buttons, a white Fuſtian Jacket, good Buckſkin Breeches, with Metal Buttons, covered with Leather, white Yarn Stockings, and Shoes tied with Leather Whangs, one of them patched on the Toe, a Felt Hat, and Cotton Cap. He has on one of his great Toes a Lump of Fleſh, as large as a ſmall Bullet; his Name Sharper. It is ſuppoſed he had ſeveral other Things with him. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, if out of the County, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, or Twenty Shillings, if in the County. ROBERT M'LONEN.

N. B. He came from Barbados about two Years ago, and can work a little at the Bricklayer's Buſineſs, ſpeaks broken Engliſh.

From the MONITOR, *October* 6.

I AM informed, on good Authority, that there is imported into Great-Britain a certain Oil made from the Livers of Cod, taken on the Coaſt of Nova-Scotia and Newfoundland, to the Amount of 1000 Tons every Year; and that it requires ſix Livers to make a Gill of this Oil.

If ſo, we ſay 32 Gills make a Gallon, and 240 Gallons make a Ton; ſo that one Ton of Oil requires 43,000 Fiſh.

Multiply this Number of Cod by 1000, and the Product will ſhew the Number of Cod killed by the Subjects of Great-Britain on theſe Coaſts, yearly amounts to no leſs than 43,008,000.

This Surprize is greatly increaſed, if we further obſerve, and find, that theſe Fiſh, when cured, and made marketable, weigh about ſeven Pounds one with another. This will ſhew that each Ton takes up about 300 Fiſh.

Then divide the Number of Fiſh, calculated in the Premiſes, by 300, and we ſhall find that the Number of Tons will be 143,360.

Now, ſuppoſe the Ships employed in that Fiſhery be eſtimated, upon an Average, at 100 Tons (which I am informed is near the Truth) then the Number of Ships, which might be employed, would amount to 1433.

Hence we draw theſe important Inferences; that, allowing 14 Men to navigate, &c. each Ship, the Nation would always provide for 20,062 Seamen; and the Merchant Adventurers would (excluſive of the Price of Oil) be in a fair Way of getting 2,150,400l. for their Fiſh in the European Markets, yearly, allowing no more than 15l. per Ton.

The Medium Price of the Oil, I am informed, is about 25l. per Ton; which alone, according to our Computation, will produce 240,000l. per Annum. Theſe are Obſervations worthy of Conſideration.

It may be objected, this Calculation of the Number of Ships far exceeds what the Engliſh have employed in that Trade. But that does not ſhew the Trade will not admit of ſuch an Extent; it only confirms that our Complaiſance to the French has enabled them to bring as many Fiſh to Market as we have done; by which Means the Price of our Fiſh has been not only reduced, and the Market overſtocked, but frequently the Engliſh have been obliged to throw away many Thouſand Fiſh back into the Sea, after taking out their Livers to make the Oil.

This Computation leads us not only to conſider the immenſe Value of the North-American Fiſhery to Great-Britain, but to diſcover the further Advantage it would be, totally to exclude the French from thoſe Coaſts; as, by that Excluſion, one moſt neceſſary Support of her Navy will be cut off, as well as of her Commerce. This Fiſhery and her Sugar Trade are the Vitals of her naval Power, and the Sinews of all that Strength with which the grand Monarch diſturbs the Peace of Europe.

The Strength, the Power, and Safety of Great-Britain are to be eſtimated in Proportion to the Vigilance and Conduct of thoſe who, being entruſted to negociate a Peace, are not to be prevailed upon to re-admit the French into the Profits of this Trade: And if to this we add the Advantages of the Sugar and Fur Trades, from both of which nothing can hinder us, if we exert that Force Providence has given us, we ſhall receive the additional Produce of their former Trade, and our Profits will then amount to upwards of five Millions Sterling yearly.

That ſuch is the Intention of our Patriot Miniſter, we have great Hopes, from the Meaſures hitherto purſued, both to drive the Enemy out of thoſe Trades, and to make them ſenſible that they are to expect no Peace, till their Ambition ſhall ſubmit to Conditions, which ſhall leave them without Power to diſpute our Right to the Seas and Continent of North-America.

With this View his gracious Majeſty, our Sovereign, drew the Sword; and with this Expectation our Blood and Treaſure have not been ſpared. The American War has been the principal Object of all our Councils, and every other Meaſure has been managed in ſuch a Manner as to make it ſubſervient to that End.

Verſailles, Sept. 18. The Expedition of Minorca, about three Years ago, was our Anſwer to the Inſults of the Engliſh Writers, and it ſufficiently ſilenced them. The Moment is near at Hand, for making a new Anſwer of the like Kind to their indecent Railleries. Couriers are continually paſſing to and fro on the Coaſts between Breſt and Bourdeaux; and at the ſame Time that every Thing is getting ready for the Invaſion of England, defenſive Preparations are making in all the Ports and Harbours, as well as on the Coaſts of the Kingdom, that the Engliſh may not even think of a Diverſion. Mr. Michel, Commiſſary General of the Marine at Rochefort, is viſiting the Ports, and labouring on thoſe two Objects, with the moſt indefatigable Zeal.

Copenhagen, Sept. 24. The preſent epidemical Diſtemper would ſoon unpeople the Country if it ſhould continue; the Proportion of Burials to Chriſtenings, for ſeveral Weeks paſt, has been as four to one, or 150 or 160 to 40.

Briſtol, Sept. 29. As the Owners of the St. Andrew Privateer were lately examining the Cargo of a French Dutch Prize taken ſome Time ſince, they had the good Fortune, by the Head of a ſmall Caſk of Coffee ſtarting, to diſcover therein a Tin Box, containing an exact Inventory of the Ship's Lading, together with the Names of the French Merchants to whom the ſame belonged. The Prize has been condemned by the Lords of the Admiralty, but the Dutch have applied to the Lords of Appeal. It is hoped this Diſcovery will lay a ſufficient Embargo on her, to the Advantage of the Captors, and public Detection of the perjured Dutchmen.

Exon, October 6. On Thurſday Night this Place was alarmed by the French Priſoners endeavouring to break out. They had undermined the Priſon ſo as ſix Men might paſs a-breaſt; but they were happily diſcovered by a Centinel on Duty, by the Ground ſuddenly giving Way under him; on which the Guard was alarmed.

Edinburgh, Oct. 4. Yeſterday a very fine Statue of his preſent Majeſty in a Roman Habit, was erected in a Niche left for that Purpoſe in the Front of the royal Infirmary.

LONDON.

October 1. The Number of French Priſoners in this Kingdom is ſaid to amount to about 23,500 Men, Officers included.

October 6. The Dregs of Superſtition, it ſeems, are ſtill remaining amongſt us; a remarkable Inſtance of which appeared on Wedneſday laſt at the Gallows. A young Woman, who had a Wen on her Neck, was held up in a Man's Arms, and the Hand of one of the hanging Malefactors was ſeveral Times rubbed over it, with much Ceremony; ſo that if it ſhall pleaſe God to remove the Complaint, a Miracle will be imputed to the wonder-working Hand of a dead Thief.

October 9. Letters from Hanau of the 24th paſt import, that the Saxon Troops that were there are marched back to Francfort; and that Orders were given that Day to the French Militia to quit that Place, which they did in great Haſte.

They write from Vienna, that the fine Service of Plate which is making there for the Arch-Duke Joſeph, who is ſoon to be married to the Princeſs Iſabella of Parma, will amount to above 500,000 Florins.

The Corporation of Liverpool has opened a Subſcription for voluntary Contributions to be given in Bounties of four Guineas to each able-bodied Landman, who ſhall inliſt as a Soldier in Capt. Jeffery's and Capt. Haywood's Companies of royal Volunteers, now raiſing at Liverpool.

Friday laſt a large Parcel of Gun Flints (being prohibited) was ſeized on board a Ship in the River, by ſome Cuſtom-houſe Officers; they were very artfully concealed between ſome thick Planks. It is computed that, at 3 s. 6 d. per Thouſand, which is the common Price, they were worth 40 or 50l.

October 11. Yeſterday the Morocco Ambaſſador was at Kenſington, attended by Sir Charles Dormer Cotterel, and preſented his Majeſty with ſix fine Barbary Horſes; one of them had a fine Saddle, ornamented with Gold and Diamonds, with Gold Bit and Stirrups. His Majeſty came came out of the Palace, and reviewed them all in the Court before it.

A Verſion of the French Lines ſaid to have been ſtuck up at Verſailles.

Here are Boats to be ſold, whoſe Bottoms are flat,
Soldiers to be hir'd, who are not over fat,
Having long liv'd on Aliment Powder alone,
Whereby they have little beſides Skin and Bone:
A Miniſter that's commonly wiſh'd at the De'el;
Generals that deſerve to be broke on the Wheel.
Thy good Fortunes, O France, and thoſe that perplex,
Have been both brought about by the feminine Sex:
Thy Happineſs once, a Maid did procure;
Thy Ruin a Harlot has now made ſecure.

PORTSMOUTH (in New-Hampſhire) *December* 14.

We hear from Berwick, in the County of York, that on the 30th ult, a Lad fell through a Saw-Mill (when going) eighteen Feet, and then, by the Strength of the Torrent, carried down the Falls 25 Feet, and from thence ſtill carried down the Stream among uncommon ſharp Rocks and Pieces of Timber 12 or 15 Rods, where he was taken up, not ſo much hurt but that in two Days he walked abroad.

NEW-YORK, December 31.

Thurſday laſt a Boat belonging to Mr. Randle, at the Blazing-Star, in New-Jerſey, in endeavouring to beat out of this Harbour, overſet almoſt oppoſite the Exchange, and turned Bottom upwards: There were four People in her, three of which got on her Bottom, and remained there until they were taken off by Mr. Watſon, in his own Boat, who then lay at the White-Hall-Slip, and boldly ventured to their Relief; the fourth Perſon, named Nugent Kelly, a Schoolmaſter, at Woodbridge, periſhed, he having miſſed the Boat when ſhe turned over, but ſupported himſelf on one of the Hatches, where he died of the Cold, but was taken up by a Boat belonging to his Majeſty's Ship the Loe, now in our Harbour, who put off to the Boat as ſoon as ſhe overſet.

We hear his Majeſty's Ship the Loe, will ſail for England in a few Days, and take under her Convoy what Ships may then be ready to ſail for Europe from this Port.

His Majeſty's Ship the Scarborough, John Stot, Eſq; Commander, we hear will ſail for Charles-Town, in a few Days.

The Snow that was caſt away on Cape-May, in the late hard Weather, was from Briſtol for North-Carolina, and not from London for this Port, as was reported: She ſprung a Leak, and endeavoured to put in here, but after taking in one of our Pilots, the Outſide of Sandy-Hook, was blown out to Sea again, and was forced on Shore at the Place abovementioned.

HELP! HELP! HELP!

WOOD at *Three Pounds Ten Shillings* a Cord, a Price never before heard of! The Countryman ſays, *We have Wood enough:* The Boatman ſays, *I could fetch two Loads while I am bringing and unloading one*; the Merchants employ the Carman in carrying their ------- Sugars, &c. The Widow hears a noiſe in her Yard, riſes from her Bed at Midnight, from her Window ſees a Thief, and aſks him what he is doing, he anſwers, *I muſt have Wood*; in the Morning views her ſmall Pile, and laments the Loſs of half a Cord. The Rich engroſs,---when perhaps two Hundred Families have not a Stick to burn. And (it is ſaid) thus it is, in one Houſe, where two Perſons now lie dead of the Small Pox.

Should not the FATHERS OF THE CITY do ſomething in this Extremity?

Cannot our Magaſtrates appoint an Officer or Officers to inſpect every Boat, to agree on the Price of the Whole, diſtribute their Wood in ſmall Quantities at the Price agreed on, command the Carmen, from every other Service, to attend the Boat till unloaded. If this or ſomething to the ſame Purpoſe be not done, what may be the Condition of this City before the Beginning of February next.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.

On Tueſday laſt Captain Miller, of the Brig Sally, from Guadaloupe, came to Town. By him we have the following Liſt of Veſſels, taken by the French from the 29th of October to the 29th of November, viz.

Ship Adriack, Cutter, from London and Madeira to Antigua; Schooner Mercury, Squier, from Grandterre to Barbados; Snow Hawke, Taylor, from London to Antigua; *retaken, and carried into Antigua.* Schooner Tryal, Webb, from St. Euſtatia to Guadaloupe; Sloop Black Monkey, Robinſon, from New-York to Jamaica; Sloop -------, Browton, from Virginia to Barbados; Sloop Abigail, Groves, from Marblehead, and Schooner Dove, Froſt, from Boſton, to St. Kitts; Schooner Carew, Finley, from Boſton to St. Kitts; *taken and retaken, it is thought, four times.* Snow Mariam, Driſcall, from Cork to Guadaloupe; Snow Swift, M'Taggart, from Africa to Antigua; *Part of the Slaves, and the Snow, retaken.* Snow Merlin, Brown, from Cork to Antigua; *retaken.* Ship Joſeph, Evans, from Boſton to Antigua; Ship Gildart, Molloy, from St. Martins to Virginia; *retaken.* Ship Charming Sally, Eares, from Africa to Antigua; *fought three Privateers for 24 Hours; the Ship had but ten Guns, and 26 Men, the Privateers were two 12, and one 10 Gun Veſſels; the Captain was very ill uſed after he ſtruck.* Brig Calverty, Hughes, from Africa to Montſerrat; *28 Slaves were taken out, and the Brig given to the Captain.* Sloop Succeſs, Aderton, of 8 Guns, 3 Pounders, and 28 Men, from St. Kitts on a Cruize, taken by a Privateer of ſix 1 Pounders, and 27 Men; Brig ------, Magee, from Guadaloupe to Briſtol.

All the above Veſſels, that were not retaken, were carried into St. Pierre's; and ſeveral others were alſo taken, and carried into other Ports.

There were 85 French Privateers out on Cruizes, beſides a Number fitting out.

By a Gentleman who came Paſſenger with Captain Miller we are informed, that a Packet from England had arrived at Barbados; and it was reported at Guadaloupe, that ſhe had brought the News of a Ceſſation of Arms between the Pruſſians and Auſtrians; and that Prince Ferdinand had got ſome freſh Advantage over the Enemy. He does not know the Paſſage of the Packet. Captain Miller left Guadaloupe the Ninth of December.

The Privateer Britannia, Captain Taylor, belonging here, has taken two or three ſmall Veſſels, beſides what we formerly heard of, but of no great Value.

The Letter of Marque Ship Carrington, Captain Appowen, of this Port, is arrived at Reedy-Iſland, from Jamaica, but has for ſome Time been on a Cruize. Since he left this Harbour he has taken 5 Veſſels, viz. a Schooner, Captain Weſt, belonging to Rhode-Iſland, from Monto Chriſto, firſt taken by the Renown Man of War, and afterwards retaken by a French Privateer, who had her in Poſſeſſion ſix Days before he met with her; this Veſſel is in our River. A retaken Brig from the Northward, which he ſent to Jamaica; and another Brig, alſo retaken, from North-Carolina, but ſo leaky that he burnt her. A fine Snow, from Martinico, with ſome Sugar, Coffee, &c. on board, which he took out, and ordered the Veſſel to Jamaica. And a French Privateer of ſix Guns, which, it is thought, is alſo gone to that Iſland.

We hear Captain Appowen has two Men on board his Ship in Irons, ſaid to have belonged to the Privateer whoſe Crew lately murdered Captain Stiles, of this Place, and ſome of his People, in a barbarous Manner.

Captain Warner, alſo from Jamaica, is arrived at the Capes, in about ſeven Weeks Paſſage. By Paſſengers from him we are informed, that he ſailed with a Fleet for England, under Convoy of two Men of War. That in the Paſſage there were ſeveral ſmall French Privateers, one of which took a Brig belonging to London, but ranſomed her, after keeping her ſome Days; and it is ſaid ſome others of the Fleet were alſo taken: And that Captain Patterſon, Commander of the Sloop of War that formerly belonged to Palanqui, had had a ſmart Engagement with two French Privateer Sloops, of good Force, and beat them both off; but that he (Captain Patterſon) received ſeveral Wounds, of which he died ſoon after, greatly lamented, being a very brave Man.

Captain Rogers, from this Harbour, is arrived at Jamaica: He was the firſt that carried the News there of the Reduction of Quebec, which, we learn, cauſed great Rejoicings.

Captain Patterſon, in the Schooner Diſpatch, from North-Carolina, was drowned a few Days ago in our Bay, in endeavouring to fiſh his Anchor.

Captain Cochran, from North-Carolina, is at Reedy-Iſland, after a tedious Paſſage, having met with very bad Weather at Sea, in which he was obliged to throw overboard Part of his Cargoe.

Captain Anderſon, from this Port, is arrived at Guadaloupe.

The Courſe of Electrical Experiments, exhibited in the College laſt Week, is propoſed to be exhibited again To-morrow and next Day. The Lectures to begin, each Day, preciſely at Eleven a Clock in the Forenoon. Tickets to be had at Mr. Kinnerſley's Houſe in Market-ſtreet. Price Half a Dollar for each Lecture.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL was founded in the Year 1751, by an Act of Aſſembly of this Province, by which "*every Perſon* "contributing Ten Pounds, or upwards, towards found-"ing the ſaid Hoſpital, is qualified annually to chooſe by "Ballot, twelve Perſons of their own Number to be the "Managers of the ſaid Contributions; and one other "Perſon to be the Treaſurer of the ſame, who are enjoined "to apply the annual Income or Intereſt of the ſaid Con-"tributions towards the Entertainment and Cure of ſuch "ſick and diſtempered Poor, as ſhall, from time to time, "be brought or placed in the ſaid Hoſpital;" and have no Authority given them to refuſe any Sums of Money, which may be lawfully contributed thereto.

This Account of the founding the ſaid Hoſpital, and of the Power of the Managers, is publiſhed for the Information of ſuch Perſons, who being unacquainted with the ſaid Law, may apprehend the Power of the Managers to be more extenſive than it is, and to ſatisfy ſuch that they are not authoriſed to direct the Treaſurer to refuſe the Money lately raiſed by exhibiting a Stage Play near this City, which was done without the Conſent of the ſaid Managers, in Conſequence of the Injunction of the late Governor DENNY, at the Time he granted Liberty to the Stage Players to erect the Theatre near this City.

Publiſhed by Deſire of the Managers of the ſaid Hoſpital.

WHEREAS by an Act of GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province, now in Force, no Perſon is allowed to keep in any Dwelling-houſe, Cellar, Shop, Store, or Place in this City, nor within two Miles thereof, other than in the publick Powder Store in the ſaid Act mentioned, any more, or greater Quantity of Gun-powder than twelve Pounds at any one Time, under the Penalty of TEN POUNDS for every Offence, unleſs ſuch as are authorized, as in the ſaid Act is directed; notwithſtanding which ſome Perſons of late, diſregarding the Penalties ariſing therefrom, and the great Hazard of their Fellow Citizens, have notoriouſly offended againſt the ſaid Act, and the Security thereby intended to the City is rendered ineffectual; and it having been repeatedly obſerved by the Inhabitants, that ſome Porters have carried large Quantities of Gun-powder on their Drays through the Streets of this City, and even paſſed over Bonfires with their Drays laden with that dangerous Commodity, without having any Covering about the Caſks, which Practice may tend to the Loſs of many Lives, as well as endanger the Properties of all the Inhabitants---The DIRECTORS of the PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP for inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire, do therefore advertiſe all Perſons, that if the Offence of ſtoring Powder in the City (whereby the Houſes in or near the ſame are endangered) ſhall come to their Knowledge, they, the ſaid Directors, will aſſiſt in proſecuting the Offenders as the Law directs; and do hereby promiſe the Reward of FIVE POUNDS Currency, above what the ſaid Act allows, to any Perſon or Perſons who will firſt make Diſcovery thereof to them, the ſaid DIRECTORS, or the ATTORNEY GENERAL of

Left at the *New-Printing-Office*, three Weeks ago, ſome Paper-Money. The Owner, deſcribing the Bills, may have them again.

this Province, ſo that the Offender may be legally convicted; and all Merchants and others, who have Occaſion to tranſport Powder through the City, are hereby requeſted not to truſt ſuch inconſiderate Perſons to convey the ſame, who will, at the Riſque of the Inhabitants, paſs over a Bonfire, without the leaſt Degree of Care.

By Order of the DIRECTORS,
ROBERT OWEN, *Clerk.*

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

DAVID HALL,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *in* Market-ſtreet *(Price Ten Shillings)*

AN HISTORICAL REVIEW of the CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of *PENNSYLVANIA,* from its ORIGIN; ſo far as regards the ſeveral Points of Controverſy which have, from time to time, ariſen between the ſeveral GOVERNORS of that Province, and their ſeveral ASSEMBLIES, founded on authentic DOCUMENTS.

Thoſe who would give up ESSENTIAL LIBERTY, *to purchaſe a little* TEMPORARY SAFETY, *deſerve neither* LIBERTY *nor* SAFETY. Page 289.

Likewiſe *(Price One Shilling)*

THE Second Journal of CHRISTIAN FREDERICK POST, on a Meſſage from the GOVERNOR *of PENNSYLVANIA to the INDIANS on the OHIO.*

A PERSON, who writes a good Hand, and underſtands ſomething of Merchants Accounts, and can be recommended for his Fidelity, wants Employ. Apply to W. DUNLAP.

To be SEEN,

At the Houſe of James Rorke, in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite the Queen's Head.

A large *LION,* alive;

Price Two Shillings each Perſon.

N. B. Thoſe who are deſirous of ſeeing this curious Beaſt, are deſired to apply before the 30th Inſt. at which Time he will certainly leave this City. ⊕

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, about Two o'Clock on the 11th Day of February next, at the Sign of the Saſſafras Tree, in Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet; a Brick Meſſuage and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the South Side of Saſſafras ſtreet; containing in Breadth 35 *Feet and an Half, and in Length* 139 *Feet; bounded Eaſtward with a Houſe and Lot of Magdalen Robinſon; Southward partly with a Lot of George Spalford, and partly with another Cherry ſtreet Lot; Weſtward with a Lot now or late of Hillegas's; and Northward with ſaid Saſſafras-ſtreet; and alſo a certain yearly Rent or Sum of Three Pounds, Money of Pennſylvania, iſſuing and payable out of a Lot of Ground late in the Poſſeſſion of George Spalford; ſituate on the South End of the Lot above deſcribed, and containing in Breadth on Cherry-ſtreet* 17 *Feet, and in Length* 139 *Feet; late the Eſtates of John Deimer, Practitioner in Phyſick, deceaſed: Taken in Execution by*

¶ *SAMUEL MORRIS, Sheriff.*

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the 14th Day of January inſtant, about Two o'Clock, at the George Tavern, the Corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets; a Tract or Piece of Land, about three Miles from Town, on the lower Ferry Road, bounded by the ſaid Road, and by a Road running along Sobert's Land, and by the Lands of John Pole, Jacob Wiſe, Daniel Dupuy, and Joſhua Aſh; containing about 25 *Acres, the Whole propoſed to be divided into ſeveral Parts, to ſuit Purchaſers, a Plan of which may be ſeen at the ſaid Tavern, being finely ſituated within View of Schuylkill, and a proper Diſtance for an Afternoon's Ride from the Town; late the Eſtate of Andrew Tranberg: Taken in Execution by*

SAMUEL MORRIS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, January 8, 1760.

TO be ſold, by public Vendue, on Saturday, the 19th Inſtant, under the Court Houſe, at 2 *o'Clock in the Afternoon, all the Provincial Skins and Furrs now on Hand, viz. Eleven Bundles of choice Fall, ſhort Hair, and Summer Deer ſkins, a few Bear and Fawns, about* 60 *Pound Weight of choice Beaver, in Lots of about* 20 *Pounds each, ſome Racoons, Foxes, Otters, Muſkrats, &c.*

By Order of the Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs,
JOSIAH DAVENPORT, Clerk.

IMported from Liverpool, in the Ship King George, Captain James Mackey, a Bale of Goods, marked I E, with a Figure of 4, and a Triangle underneath, which has not been called for. The Owner applying to Mr. Samuel Carſon, Merchant, in Front-ſtreet, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may take it away.

6

Philadelphia, January 5, 1760.

LOST, about a Fortnight ago, ſomewhere on the Road, between Amboy and Cooper's Ferry, tho' ſuſpected to have been dropt near the Ferry, a Gold Medal, having on one Side, a Bear, with theſe Words, Reſpublica Bernenſis. *On the Reverſe, a Minerva, adorned with Mathematical Inſtruments, and theſe Words,* Nulla ſine Præmio Virtus. *Whoever has, or may, find the ſame, and will bring it to Mr.* JOHN NELSON, *Merchant, in Philadelphia, or to Mr.* PHILIP DE WISMES, *at New York, ſhall have Ten Pounds Reward.* ⊙

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

STRAYED away, on the Firſt Inſtant, from Reuben Haines, of this City, Brewer, a large, likely grey Horſe, about 5 *Years old, paces and trots, is very ſkittiſh, was ſhod all round, was ſeen a few Days paſt, near Moyamenſing. Whoever brings, or ſecures ſaid Horſe, ſo that his Owner may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by* REUBEN HAINES. ⊙

RUN away from the Subſcriber hereof, Jonathan Davis, of Charles-town, Cheſter County, near the White Horſe, on the 30th Day of December laſt; a Dutch Servant Lad, named Jacob Mowſer, ſon of Michael Mowſer, who lives at the Blue Mountains; of a ſwarthy Complexion, about 17 *Years of Age,* 5 *Feet* 6 *Inches high, wears his own ſtrait ſandy coloured Hair, has thick Lips, wide Mouth, and ſpeaks good Engliſh: Had on when he run away, a brown Jacket and Breeches, likewiſe brown Stockings, a ſtriped laced Jacket, ſoaled Shoes, Felt Hat, new flaxen Shirt, and had broad Buckles in his Shoes. It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards his Father's. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Two Pounds Ten Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by*

⊕ *JONATHAN DAVIS.*

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of John Bartholomew, late of Montgomery, in Philadelphia County, Tanner, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment, or they may expect Trouble; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted by Benjamin Davis, one of the Executors, living in Second-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. Michael Hillegas, and oppoſite to Samuel Morris, Eſq; Sheriff, in Philadelphia.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Benjamin Davis, on his own Account, are likewiſe deſired to come and diſcharge the ſame, without any further Delay. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, the Beginning of January inſtant, from Charles Batho, of Philadelphia, an Iriſh Servant Man, named Cornelius Carroll, aged about 22 Years, and about ſix Feet high: Had on, when he went away, a dark grey Sailor's Jacket, Check Shirt, new Leather Breeches, and a light coloured bob Wig; has the Brogue very ſtrong. Whoever takes him up, and ſecures him, or brings him to his Maſter, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by CHARLES BATHO.

ON Thurſday, the ſixth Day of March next, if fair Weather, and if not, the next fair Day, will be ſold, by way of publick Sale, ſundry Lots of Land, adjoining the Town of Wincheſter, in the Colony of Virginia, laid off with convenient Streets, according to Act of Aſſembly. Six Months Credit will be allowed, on giving Bond and Security to MARY WOOD. ⊕

To be SOLD,

A LOT of Ground, ſituated on High ſtreet, in the Town of Carliſle, with a large Frame Houſe two Stories high, well finiſhed, a Kitchen, Stable and Garden, in good Repair. As alſo ſome other good Lots, with leſs Improvements. For Terms, apply to the Subſcriber in Carliſle aforeſaid,

¶ 2 *M. JOHN MONTGOMERY.*

NOTICE is hereby given,

THat there is now in the Cuſtody of the Sheriff of the County of Cheſter, a Quantity of Money, ſome Mens wearing Apparel, and other Goods, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, being found upon one Angel Lettice Brown, committed to the Goal of ſaid County, on Suſpicion of Felony. Any Perſon applying to John Kerlin, at the Goal, may ſee and claim their Goods. ¶

Philadelphia, January 10, 1760.

To be SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation in the Townſhip of Merion, containing about 140 Acres of Land, two Thirds of it cleared, 15 Acres thereof good Meadow, the Corn-fields within good Fence, a large Orchard of the beſt grafted Fruit, a good Spring, and Milk houſe over it, a new Stone Dwelling-houſe, a good Barn, and other Improvements thereon.

And alſo one other Plantation adjoining the above, in the Townſhip of Haverford, containing 89 Acres of very good Land, about one Half thereof cleared, 10 Acres of good Meadow, and more may be made, with a good Houſe and Barn thereon, the whole well watered, and within 9 Miles of Philadelphia, therefore very convenient to tend the Market. For Terms apply to Joſhua Humphreys, in Spruce ſtreet, near the Drawbridge.

N. B. Said Humphreys has to ſell, Saw Mill Saws, and Files of the beſt Sort. Tbc 6 W. ⊕

Glouceſter, December 31, 1759.

To be ſold by the Subſcriber, living at Glouceſter, in the Province of New-Jerſey,

A Plantation, ſituate in the Townſhip of Waterford, in the County of Glouceſter aforeſaid, within two Miles and an Half of the Town of Haddonfield; containing 600 *Acres of Land, about* 30 *Acres thereof cleared Meadow, with a Conveniency of making more; a large Quantity of Upland cleared; the Remainder pretty well timbered, and well watered: On which Premiſes is a Dwelling-houſe, two good Barns, two good Orchards, a commodious Tan-yard, with a Tan houſe and other Conveniencies ſuitable for a Tanner, &c. &c. &c. For Title and Terms of Sale, apply to the Subſcriber, living at Glouceſter aforeſaid, and be further informed by* ¶ JOSEPH ELLIS.

Philadelphia, January 10, 1760.

To be SOLD,

A Certain Meſſuage and Lot of Ground thereto belonging ſituate on the Weſt Side of Front ſtreet, and adjoins the Lot whereon the Friends Bank Meeting houſe ſtands; being 18 *Feet front on Front ſtreet, and* 62 *Feet in Depth. For Terms of Sale enquire of Jane Davis, at the Houſe of Ann Thornton, in Arch-ſtreet; or Thomas Wharton, in Front ſtreet.*

N. B. No Part of the Conſideration Money need be paid at the Time of Sale, the Purchaſer giving Security, and paying Intereſt. ⊙

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

MORDECAI YARNALL,

At the Sign of the Hand-ſaw, in Second-ſtreet,

OZenbrigs, Iriſh linen, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, Iriſh dowlas, Ruſſia linen, tandem ſileſias, princes linen, long lawns, broad lawns, Sileſia clear lawns, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, Ruſſia diaper, clouting diaper, napkening diaper, damaſk and diaper tablecloths, Scots handkerchiefs, bed-ticks and bed-bunts, calicoes, printed linens, ſtamped cottons, chints, bordered and ſpotted bandanoes, ſilk handkerchiefs, 6-qr. muſlins, black ſattin, gorgoroons, China and Engliſh black taffeties, black velvet, paduaſoy, alamode and bombazeen white ſarſnet and Perſian peeling, cloth coloured, light coloured and white ſewing and ſtitching ſilk, ribbons, white ruſſels, cloth colour'd calimancoes, worſted damaſks, broadcloth, ſhaloons, durants, buttons and mohair, thickſets, pillow fuſtian, red flannel, ſtriped duffels, green and cloth coloured pluſh, ſhort cloaks, ſail canvas, brown roles, bibles, teſtaments, writing paper, temple ſpectacles, an aſſortment of cutlery, tea kettles, frying pans, mill-ſaws, croſs-cut-ſaws and hand-ſaws, ſmiths anvils and viſes, London ſteel, gunpowder and ſhot, ſilver watches, bohea and green tea, with a variety of other goods. ¶ 5 s. Tbctf.

To be ſold by

DANIEL FLAHERTY,

In Second-ſtreet,

A Parcel of French Brandy, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, or Quarter Caſk, Claret in Hogſheads and Bottles, beſt Lemon Juice in Hogſheads, common and Tavern Pipes by the Box.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

RICHARD PARKER,

In Third-ſtreet, three Doors above Market-ſtreet,

A NEAT and large Aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Tbc.

RUN away on the 26th July, 1759, from the Subſcriber, living in Union Townſhip, in Berks County; a Negroe Man, named Hercules; had on when he went away, an Ozenbrigs Shirt and Trowſers, his other Clothes not known; he is about five Feet ten Inches high, pretty well ſet, the lower Part of one of his Eyes hangs down, and looks ghaſtly, he ſpeaks Dutch. It is the ſame Negroe that run away laſt Year from John Potts, Eſq; of Pottſgrove, and was ſo long continued in theſe Papers. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and brings him to his Maſter, or ſecures him in any Goal, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me, WILLIAM BIRD.

Juſt imported in the laſt Ships from London, and to be ſold by

JOHN WHARTON,

In Water-ſtreet, near Walnut ſtreet, two Doors below Baynton and Wharton's Store,

A LARGE Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA Goods.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet. [Price *Six Shillings*]

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the Province of Pennſylvania, from the Fourteenth of October, 1758, to the Thirtieth of September, 1759.

The New-York *Inſurance-Office*

IS opened at the Houſe of the Widow *Smith,* adjoining the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe; where all Riſks are underwrote at moderate Premiums. Conſtant Attendance will be given from the Hours of Eleven to One in the Forenoon, and from Six to Eight in the Evening, by

New-York, Auguſt 21, 1759. Tbctf.
ANTHONY VAN DAM, *Clerk of the Office.*

Lately imported from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold

BY JOHN LOWNES, in Third-Street, near the Work-houſe, Cheſhire and Glouceſter Cheeſe.

Said Lownes has alſo to ſell Rum, Coffee, Loaf and Muſcavado Sugar, &c. &c. Tbc.

FIVE POUNDS Reward,

RUN away from his Employers, in Tredyffrin, Cheſter County, on the ſecond of laſt Month, at Night, an Iriſhman, named Joſeph Gorly, a Schoolmaſter, about five Feet ſeven Inches high, full faced, Pock marked, and ſomewhat freckled, has a ſoft Voice, brown Complexion, grey Eyes, thick and well ſet, appears to be about 25 Years of Age, wears a dark brown Wig. Had on and with him when he went away, a blue Cloth Coat, a black Everlaſting Jacket, without Sleeves, a Pair of Buck ſkin Breeches, a brown Cloth Jockey Coat, with a ſmall Velvet Cape; alſo a dark great Coat, with white Metal Buttons, two Beaver Hats, the one a moſt new, the other of little Value, a Pair of Pumps, and other Shoes, with large Silver Shoe and Knee Buckles; carried a Watch, with a large Silver Chain, much worn. Took with him a Cheſtnut ſorrel Horſe, raw boned, about 15 Hands high, a natural Pacer, ten Years old, ſhod before, branded on the near Shoulder I D, and a Blaze down his Face, with a white Noſe, and the near hind Foot white; a half worn hunting Saddle, Leather Houſings, new Pad and Stirrup Straps, Leather Girth, an old Snaffle Bridle. Whoever takes up ſaid Man and Horſe, and ſecures them, ſo as they may be had again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, if taken together, or Four Pounds for the Man, and Twenty Shillings for the Horſe and Saddle, if ſeparate, paid by JAMES DAVIS, and WILLIAM GODFREY. ¶ 5 *W.*

To be SOLD *by the Subſcriber,*

THE Houſe, and ſundry Lots, containing about five Acres of Land, in Fredericktown, in Cecil County, where he now lives; a convenient Situation for a Store, to purchaſe Grain or Tobacco. Credit will be given for Part of the Pay, on giving Security, and paying Intereſt to THOMAS WILLIAMS. Tbc. 2 M.

TO be ſold by the Subſcribers, Executors of the Laſt Will and Teſtament of David Chambers, deceaſed a certain 3 Story Brick Houſe, and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging with the Privilege of a 5 Foot Alley and Pump, and ſundry other Lots of Ground, ſituate on Second and Third-ſtreets (continued) and on Plumb ſtreet, in the Southern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, and joining to Ground late of the Widow Jekyll; and a certain yearly Ground-Rent of 94 Shillings ſterling per Annum, iſſuing out of a Meſſuage and Lot of Ground belonging to Abraham Maſon, on Plumb-ſtreet aforeſaid. And alſo the Stone Cutter's Shop, and Lot thereto belonging, ſituate in the ſaid City, at the Corner of Third and Arch-ſtreets, containing on Arch ſtreet 20 Feet, and on the Eaſt-Side of Third-ſtreet 55 Feet. Any Perſon or Perſons inclinging to Purchaſe, may know the Terms of Sale, by applying to the ſaid Executors, EDITH CHAMBERS, ALEXANDER CHAMBERS, and JOSEPH HALL. ¶ 5 S. Tbc.

Juſt imported in the James and Mary, Captain Friend, from London, and to be ſold by

JAMES DUNDAS,

At his Store, in Second-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, and next Door to the Sign of the Dial,

WHite, blue, green, pink and cloth coloured durants and tammies, callimancoes, worſted damaſks, camblets, royal ribs, barragon, ſerge denim, ſcarlet and blue fine and ſuperfine broadcloth, beaver coating, frizes, duffels, flannels, ſhaloons, linſeys, mens caſtor and beaver hats, mens ſtriped worſted caps, mens and womens ſilk, cotton and worſted ſtockings, checked ſwanſkin, an aſſortment of tapes and bobbins, ditto of ribbons, pins, needles, horn and ivory combs, ſpotted ermine, white, green and ſcarlet muffatees, womens and Girls thread and cotton mitts and gloves, mens white and coloured lamb gloves, womens fine Italian lamb gloves, womens, maids and girls white and coloured lamb gloves and mitts, womens ſcarlet and cloth coloured ſhort cloaks, large fine and ſuperfine ditto, variety of calicoes and chints, cambrick in pieces and patches, printed linen handkerchiefs, bordered bandanoes, cotton romals, Ruſſia linen, clouting diaper, tandem double ſileſias, cotton holland, princes linen, 3-qr. 7 8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linen, 9 8ths and 5 qr. wd. Iriſh ſheeting, beſt new faſhioned buttons, ſcarf twiſt, ſhirt buttons, black, ſcarlet and green worſted and hair ſhags, black, green, ſcarlet and crimſon ſilk ditto, black and cloth coloured cotton velvet, 7-qr. 8-qr. 9 qr. and 10-qr. blankets, ſpotted and green rugs, ſcarlet and black everlaſting, thickſets, K. Henry playing cards, white jean, white and coloured pillows, Scots ſnuff, black and white gauze handkerchiefs, variety of plain, flowered and ſpotted Scots gauze and lawns, China lawns of all ſorts, kenting handkerchiefs, 6 qr. 8-qr. and 10 qr. cotton laces, Scots thread, ſewing ſilk, brown buckram, figured dreſdens, garters, ozenbrigs, Tartan plads, muſlin, diaper tablecloths, black paduaſoy, black narrow perſian, pariſnet, white cyprus gauze, catgut ditto, breeches patterns, Ruſſia huckaback, blue and white furniture, check, ſcarlet and white do. an aſſortment of cutlery, &c. &c.

Imported in the laſt Ships from England, and to be ſold by

ALEXANDER HUSTON,

At his Store, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe, the following Goods, viz.

HEmpen and flaxen ozenbrigs, white and brown pomeranias, brown hollands and ſileſias, princes linen, brown and white Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, brown and white buckrams, broad ravens duck, narrow Ruſſia linens, fine and coarſe Iriſh linens, diaper and damaſk table-cloths, diaper clouting, bed tickens, huckabacks, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, Louiſbourg pattern handkerchiefs, bandanoes, romals, blue calicoes, dimities, humhums, rich grazets and hair grograms, perſians, ſcarlet, blue, green and cloth coloured beſt baladine ſilk, fineſt hyſon, congoe and ſinglow green tea, neſts of braſs and copper kettles, London pewter, London ſteel, T. Crowley's frying pans, coarſe and fine broadcloths and ſhaloons of all colours, variety of calicoes and cotton bed furniture, variety of India and Engliſh ſilks and chints, coarſe and fine calicoes, Indian blankets, long ells, halfthicks, ſtriped linſeys, ſcarlet, red and white flannels, ſcarlet and red ſerges, blue, black, green and cloth coloured calimancoes, durants and tammies, drab kerſeys and plains, 7-8 ha garlix, bar lead and ſhot, Glouceſter and Cheſhire cheeſes, &c. &c.

VERY good LAMPBLACK ſold at the *New-Printing-Office.*

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from John Eualt, living in Amity Townſhip, Berks County, a Dutch Servant Lad, named George Kiffman, about ſixteen Years old, has grey Eyes, and apt to talk of his Relations, and boaſt of his driving a Team in the Army. Had on when he went away, a half worn Felt Hat, red and blue Worſted Cap, homeſpun grey Cloth Jacket, one Ditto without Sleeves, a Tow Shirt, and Tow Petticoat Trowſers, and old Leather Breeches under them, grey Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, newly half ſoaled. Whoever takes up the ſaid Lad, and ſecures him, or brings him to his ſaid Maſter, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOHN EUALT. ⊕

To be SOLD,

A Large good and well ſituated Plantation, being the Place that Ellis Lewis lately moved from, and now in the Tenure of Thomas Welch, containing about 400 Acres of Land, being in the Townſhip of Kennet, and County of Cheſter, in the Province of Pennſylvania, within three Miles of Kennet Meeting houſe, and one Mile of Robert Lewis's Mill, and 12 Miles from the Borough of Wilmington, being handſomely planned in a long Square, and not cut with Roads, above 200 Acres cleared and well fenced, being 5 or 600 Rod of ditching now dug; ſufficient Meadows are cleared and watered, and good Opportunity for making more, the Wood-land being well timbered, and the whole well watered; three good bearing Orchards, chiefly grafted Trees. It is now rented in two Plantations (at Forty five Pounds per Annum) the one is a large Place, and the other leſs, the Buildings in pretty good Order, one of the Barns being a very large new Frame, with Stone Stables and Cow-houſes under the whole. The Title indiſputable, and Quitrent One Shilling Sterling per 100 Acres. The Premiſes will be at Liberty next Spring, either for the Purchaſer (or another Tenant, if not ſold before then.) Whoever has a Mind to purchaſe, by applying to ſaid Ellis Lewis, of York County, Joſhua Puſey, of London Grove, John Pyle, or Aaron Muſgrove, of Kennet, in Cheſter County, near the Premiſes, may be further informed; or to Robert Lewis, in Philadelphia, who will ſhew the Writings, bargain with the Purchaſer, and on paying a third Part of the Purchaſe Money in Hand, give Time for the Remainder, on reaſonable Security, and make a Title. Tbc.

Philadelphia, November 29, 1759.

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap for ready Money or ſhort Credit, by

WILLIAM BALL,

At his Store in Front ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Cheſtnut-ſtreet, on the Eaſt Side,

DRab, blue, green, copper, ſnuff, brown, red and black 6-qr. wine cloths, drab, blue, green, red and mixt 6 qr. frize, mixt 6 qr. bearſkins, drab, brown and grey plains, mixt forreſt-cloths, blue fearnoughts, blue, green and red 6 qr. duffils, blue, brown, white, drab, green and red halfthicks, drab, red, live and black worſted ſhag, mixt yard wide frize, blue, drab, green, brown, black and red ſhaloons, drab, blue, black, brown, green and pink calimancoes, yellow, blue and pink durants, fine 7-8ths French camblets and everlaſting, red flannel, red and blue bays, frize, roſe and ſtriped blankets, mens, womens, and youths yarn, worſted, cotton and thread ſtockings, mens furred gloves, playing cards, 9-8ths wide white and brown ſheeting, Iriſh linens, checks, dimities, cambricks and lawns, ozenbrigs, writing paper, gunpowder, ſhot and lead, mens hats, neat ſilver watches, ſundry Mancheſter goods, a neat aſſortment of cutlary, and Birmingham hard ware, ſundry articles for watchmakers, goldſmiths and jewellers, &c. &c.

N. B. Said WILLIAM BALL gives caſh for all kinds of gold and ſilver, and ſtill carries on the goldſmith's buſineſs as uſual, where all perſons may be well ſupplied at the moſt reaſonable rates. Tctf.

Imported in the Carolina, Capt. Duncan, and to be ſold by

JOHN GIBSON,

At his Store on Mr. Hamilton's Wharff.

FIne and ſuperfine 6 and 7-qr. broadcloths, bearſkins, Yorkſhire kerſeys, plains, halfthicks, worſted damaſks, ſhaloons, tammies, calimancoes, flannels, Engliſh duck, ditto ſole leather, ſingle and double F and cannon Gunpowder, 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, fiſh kettles, and a variety of other Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

N. B. Said Gibſon has alſo to ſell a quantity of choice old Madeira wine, in pipes. Tbc. 3 M.

Juſt imported in the Ship Carolina, Captain Duncan, from London, and to be ſold cheap for ready Money or ſhort Credit, by

STOCKER and FULLER,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, a little below the Corner of Walnut-ſtreet, next Door to Captain John Philips's, and nearly oppoſite to Mr. Abraham Uſher's,

A Large Aſſortment of woollen Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon and a Variety of Silks, &c. Alſo choice Madeira Wine, in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter Caſks. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, and to be ſold by

GEORGE CLYMER,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, and next to Mr. Joſeph Wharton's; an Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, viz.

BRoadcloths, kerſeys, coatings, naps, halfthicks red and blue, druggets, ſcarlet ſerge, red flannels, ſtriped duffels, rugs, ſhaloon, tammies, durants, calimancoes, figured ſtuffs, camblets, worſted damaſks, ravens duck, fine and coarſe Ruſſia drilling, 7-8ths and yard wide, 3 qr. 7 8ths, yard and yard 3 8ths cotton and linen checks, Iriſh linen, dowlas, buckrams, ozenbrigs, Flanders and Engliſh ticken, brown Ruſſia ſheeting, fine napkening damaſk, whited long lawns, clear lawns, in pieces and patches, flowered ditto, cambricks and broad lawns, black taffeties, ſtriped and plain perſians, pink and ſky coloured peeling, black mode, Engliſh and Barcelona ſilk handkerchiefs, kenting ditto, blue and white linen ditto, black gauze ditto, hatband crape, calicoes, blue ditto, bed pattern ditto, muſlins, 2d. 4d. and 6d. ferrit, broad and narrow binding, and white ſtay ditto, light and cloth coloured beſt beladine ſewing ſilk, Scots thread, coloured ditto, coarſe white ditto, fools cap and pot paper, ivory combs, bobbins, tapes, cotton ditto, nonſopretties, large ſilk ſtay cord, wire and horn mould ſhirt buttons, ink powder, ſcarlet lettered, turkey and ſcots gartering, mens, womens and boys worſted ſtockings, black, blue and ſcarlet breeches patterns, taffety, paduaſoy and ſattin ribbon, faſhionable ditto, plate faſhion and braſs Philadelphia pattern buttons, ſleeve buttons, double gilt buttons, buck and bone table knives, butchers ditto, buck and ſeal penknives, braſs ſhoe buckles, Pruſſian mould death head buttons, ſilk and hair and mohair twiſt, beaver hats, gunpowder, pigeon, duck and gooſe ſhot, and ſmall bar lead, &c. &c.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of John Rawle, late of this City, Cooper, deceaſed, are required to diſcharge the ſame without Delay, or they may expect to be ſued without further Notice; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are again requeſted to bring them in, that they may be ſettled and paid by BENJAMIN RAWLE, and FRANCIS RAWLE, Adminiſtrators. Tbc. 3 M.

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from LONDON, BRISTOL *and* LIVERPOOL, *by* JOHN GREAME *and* FRANCIS HARRIS, *of* Halifax, *in* Yorkſhire *(Manufacturers and Clothiers) a large Aſſortment of Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon, and to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, either per Bale or Piece, by*

FRANCIS HARRIS,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, *in the Houſe where Mr.* THOMAS PRESTON *formerly lived, next to the late Mr.* JOSHUA MADDOX's, *and nearly oppoſite to the Quaker's Meeting houſe,*

SCarlet, black, blue, drab, green, red, mixt, brown, light and dark, grey and mode 6-qr. 7 qr. broadcloths, blue, red, drab and grey halfthicks, blue and light drab kerſeys, blue and mixt fearnothings, grey, mixt, drab and brown forreſt cloths, grey, mixt, drab and brown plains, red, blue, mixt and drab ſerge naps, blue, drab, green, yellow, red, brown, black and ſcarlet rattinets and ſhaloons, blue and white, blue and pink, and pink and white plad ſaddle-cloths, red, mixt, drab, blue, green and grey yard wide and 6 qr. duffils, ſcarlet, red, green, blue, grey, mixt, drab, brown and white yard wide, 6 qr. and 7-qr. naps, mixt bearſkins, Indian blankets, daffateens, poplins, crapes, roſe blankets, rugs, blue, green, drab, brown, crimſon, ſcarlet and pink grograms, drab durants, drab, brown, green, olive, blue and black damaſks, blue, red, drab, green and brown ſerges, drab, blue and brown calimancoes, blue and red ſtrouds, blue, green, ſcarlet and black everlaſtings, red, crimſon and white flannels, drab camblets, blue, green and white bays, ſtriped linſeys, Scots plads, ſerpentines, mandareens, ſtarrets, bird-eyes, curells, indianas, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, Engliſh ozenbrigs, Engliſh and Ruſſia ſheetings, Engliſh doulas, 3 qr. huſſils ditto, linen and ſtriped cotton hollands, 6-qr. and 7-qr. bed bunts, bolſter tickens, ſail canvas, curdled Ruſſia linens, holland whited long lawns, broad and clear lawns in pieces and patches, cambricks in pieces and patches, clouting and napkin diaper, printed calicoes and chints, plad grandurels, Iriſh cambricks, ſerge denims, ſix thread black laſtings, figured grograms, printed linens and cottons, drab, claret and olive thickſets, cotton linings to ditto, white and coloured jeans, coloured pillows, figured dimities, pocket fuſtians, cordings, 3 qr. linen checks, kenting, ſtriped muſlin, linen, Scots and printed handkerchiefs, garters, quality and ſhoe bindings, cotton laces, horn, campaign, baſket and mohair buttons, white and coloured threads, pins, needles, boot ſtrapping, mens, womens, boys and girls ſilk, cotton, thread, worſted and yarn ſtockings, ſilk and worſted breeches and waiſtcoat patterns, ſilk mitts, ſilk knee garters, worſted and yarn caps, writing paper, Engliſh quills, mens leather and womens ſtuff ſhoes, ſoldiers hat lace, hats, fowling pieces, 10 and 20d. nails, ſhot, lead, and a general aſſortment of cutlery, &c.

To be ſold by Retail, on the very loweſt Terms, for ready Money, by

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At a New Shop, the Corner of Water and Arch ſtreets, a few Doors above the Ferry houſe,

WEST-INDIA and New-England rum, by the barrel or ſmaller quantity, loaf, powder'd and muſcovado ſugar, melaſſes, by the barrel or ſmaller quantity, tea, coffee, and rice, by the dozen or pound, chocolate, ſtarch, indigo, allom, brimſtone, pepper, allſpice, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace, cloves, ginger, raiſins, cotton, powder, ſhot, lead and flints, window glaſs, glaſs bottles, 3d. 4d. 6d 8d, 10d. and 20d nails, tea kettles, ſhovels and tongs, frying-pans, ſcythes ſickles, bellows, log wood, red wood, copperas, hard ſoap, hair bruſhes, pewter diſhes, plates, baſons, tankards, cans, tea pots, milk pots porringers, table and tea ſpoons, &c. braſs cocks knives and forks, claſp knives, tobacco and ſnuff boxes, taylors and common ſhears, ſciſſars, marking irons, ink pots, ſnuffers, ſheep ſhears, nail nippers curry combs, ſpurs, box irons, ſpectacles, ſleeve and ſhirt buttons, horn and ivory combs, ſhoe and knee buckles, iron ladles, candleſticks, bitts, fiſh hooks, carpenters compaſſes, rules, hammers, glue, ſtock-cheſt, cupboard, ſplinter and pad locks, ſhoemakers pinchers, nippers, knives, awl blades, tacks, &c. watch chains, ſtrings, ſeals and keys, ſlates and pencils, pepper boxes, wool, cotton and playing cards, felt and caſtor hats, ink powder, wafers, ſealing wax, paper, bibles, teſtaments, pſalters, ſpelling books, primmers &c. ſmall trunks, hob nails, brown rolls, heſſian wrapper tow cloth, ozenbrigs, Ruſſia linen, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, a great variety of Iriſh linen, garlix, dowlas, Sileſia and Pomerania linens, hollands, 3 qr, 7-8ths, yd wd. and 6-qr. checks, demities, fuſtians, jeans, a great variety of ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, ribbons, lawns, cambricks, muſlins, gauze, calicoes, chints, ſtamped linens, ſtriped hollands, taffeties, perſians, ſattins, peelings polenees, pillareens, womens ſilk and ſtraw hats, cotton and ſilk velvets, pluſh, ſcarlet and cloth colour'd cloaks, womens, girls, and childrens ſhoes, tablecloths, damaſks, diaper, ſingle and double poplins, calimancoes, ruffels, thickſets, gauze caps, ruffles and handkerchiefs in ſuits, cap and bone lace, black crape and bombazeen, mens gloves, womens ſilk, cotton, thread, worſted and leather gloves and mitts, a great variety of mens and womens worſted, thread, cotton and ſilk ſtockings, boys, girls and childrens worſted and thread ditto, umbrelloes, knit breeches patterns, nankeens, bed bunts, ticking, Ruſſia drill, a great aſſortment of trimmings, viz. rattinets, ſhaloons, prunelloes, tammies, durant, buckram, buttons and hair, ſilk and hair, &c. ſilk, worſted, and cotton caps, knee garters, camblets, grograms, ſtriped linſey, flannel, broadcloths, narrow broad, bearſkins, duffils, fearnoughts, halfthicks, forreſtcloths, frize, &c. blankets, rugs, ſewing ſilk, fiſhing and chalk lines, ſweet oil, bed cords, binding tapes, needles and pins, bobbins, threads, laces, nonſopretty, fans, gartering, pocket books, ſtock tape, and moſt other European goods, that are generally ſold in Philadelphia. Alſo a variety of pictures in gold ſanding frames, among which are Cartoon's ſeven works of charity, Roman antiquities, Roman ruins, Collins's bird pieces, the ſciences, King of Pruſſia, Pitt, Legge, Watts, Whitefield, Weſtley, Harvey, views in and about London, Paris, Peterſburgh, Venice, Germany, palaces, gardens, &c. and ſmall parcels of pitch, beef, myrtle-wax and deer-ſkins.

MATTHIAS M'COMBE,

Trunk-maker, removed from Walnut ſtreet to Third-ſtreet, five doors turning from Walnut-ſtreet to Cheſtnut-ſtreet, at the corner of the Dock,

MAkes and ſells all manner of trunks; flat travelling trunks, portmanteau trunks with drawers in them, portmanteau trunks, with a ſmall trunk at the top, and portmanteau trunks, with a hat caſe at the top. Alſo large ſumpture trunks, trunks with drawers in the bottom. He likewiſe makes double and ſingle fiddle caſes, with half round hat caſes, fit for travelling, round periwig boxes, and canteens which he diſpoſes of at the moſt reaſonable rates.

N. B. He gives the higheſt price for ſeal and horſe ſkin.

Juſt imported in the Chippenham, Capt. Sparn, from London, and to be ſold by

JOHN RHEA,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, about Half way between Market and Cheſtnut Streets, for ready Money or ſhort Credit,

A Large Aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon; alſo an Aſſortment of very genteel Mahogony Frame Sconces, both plain and with gilt Edges, and carved Work.

To be SOLD by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

Now living in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Front-ſtreet,

SUperfine, fine, middling, and coarſe Boulting Cloths, very cheap. Millers, and others, who are not ſkilled in chooſing Boulting Cloths, may, by informing me what Branch of the Boulting Buſineſs the Cloths are wanted for, depend on being ſupplied with Cloths ſuitable for any and every Branch of the Boulting Buſineſs, as I have had long Experience in Boulting and Boulting Cloths. Tbctf.

To be SOLD by

GEORGE CAMPBELL,

In Walnut-ſtreet, three Doors below Second ſtreet.

YARD wide Iriſh linen and Hollands, 7 8 ditto, chints, callicoes, cottons, broad checks, yard-wide and 7 8 ditto, cambricks, flowered and ſpotted lawns, muſlins, long lawns, gauze, a variety of ſilk and gauze handkerchiefs, bordered kenting ditto, a fine collection of ribbons, black and watered Taffeties, black and white perſians, black ſattins and peelings, men and womens cotton and thread ſtockings, beſt worſted and knit ribbed ditto, ſilk hats, ſattin and taffety bonnets, capuchins, ſtocking patterns for breeches, ivory and bone fans, ivory combs, ſilvered watch chain, ſilver and locket ſleeve buttons, Pinchbeck and ſilver ſeals, with a large aſſortment of hard-ware, womens cotton and thread mitts, glazed and waſhed ditto, thread tapes, bobin, ferrets, worſted bindings, ſtriped hollands, black velvets, cardinals, ſhort cloaks, cotton ſhapes for waiſtcoats, black laces and gimps, ſilk, gauze, plain gauze, doe tablecloths, Ruſſia huckabacks, clouting, diaper, dimities fuſtians, thickſets, callimancoes, durants, Iriſh camblets, ſilk camblets, doe ſilk laces, broad and narrow white laces, ſilk mitts, Dreſden tapes for wriſtbands, and a variety of other goods, too tedious to mention. Tbc. 2 M. ✿

THOMAS FITZSIMMONS,

Who formerly lived at the Corner of Cheſtnut and Second-ſtreets, is now removed into Market ſtreet, next Door to the New Printing-Office, where he has to ſell (juſt imported from London)

RICH Brocades, blue, yellow, green and roſe coloured Engliſh damaſk, India ditto, paduaſoy ditto, brocade luteſtrings, ſtriped and flowered ditto, ſky blue poiſies, dove and drab mantuas, ducapes, black figured mode for cardinals, black, white and dove coloured ſattins, rich white ground ſattin brocade, dove coloured brolio tabbies, blue tiſſue damaſks, enamelled armozeens, imperial Damaſks, yard wide black ſattins, taffeties, ſarſnets, perſians, beſt crimſon and black velvets, cardinal clokes, Pruſſian ditto, polanee ditto, ſcarf and demiplie ditto, Italian ſhade hatts, vellum ditto, ſhade bonnets plain and frilled, ſilver ſpangled flomagers, bugled ditto, ſpangled ſhapes for ſhoes, girdle ditto, twichers, neweſt faſhion ermin and ſable muffs and tippets, black and white oſtrich feathers, black and white bugles, ſpangles, filigree, paſte and ſtone necklaces, three drop pendant ditto, ell and yard wide Cyprus gauze, ſilver blond lace, plain ditto, Gimps of various kinds, gauze caps of the neweſt faſhion, rich ſpangled egrets, pompoons, pompadours, bugled and ſilk flowers for Caps, black and white bugled caps with lappets, Dreſden ruffles and handkerchiefs, Hoſe's beſt ſilk damaſk and ſattin ſhoes, worſted ditto, black white ſilk hoſe, diced and chineſed ditto, white velvet with black ſpots, India and Engliſh chints, bed patterns of ditto, callicoes, cottons, printed linens, ſuperfine cambricks and lawns, gulix and bag Holland, Iriſh ditto, 3 4, 7 8 and yard wide Iriſh linens, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, ell and yard wide cotton checks, damaſk and diaper table cloths, napkin ditto, flowered and ſpotted lawns, mens and womens flowered lawn ruffles, ſilk mitts of different colours, plain and figured ribbons, ſilver ditto, cotton and thread hoſe, camblets, calimancoes, durants, tammies, ſilverets, melfinets, dreſdenets, poplins, bombazeens, allopeens, ruſſels, croſs-barred ſtuffs, ſilk and worſted plads, thickſets white and coloured jeans, ſilk ditto, plain and figured demities, ſilk and cotton handkerchiefs, gauze ditto, ſcarlet and gold ſword knots, blue and ſilver ditto, leather mount fans, paper ditto, ſilk and chip hatts, plain paper ditto, maſks, patches, ladies dreſſing boxes in ſetts, plain and flowered Scotch gauzes, 6-4 muſlins, humhums, ginghams, mens and womens gloves, ſilk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, Dreſden tape for wriſtbands, and a great variety of other goods, too tedious to mention.

N. B. As ſaid Fitzſimmons has imported the above goods from London at the firſt coſt, and is determined to have freſh ſupplies by every convenient opportunity, ſuch gentlemen and ladies as are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may always depend on being ſerved with the neweſt and moſt faſhionable in their kind that can be got, and at reaſonable rates.

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap, by

STEPHEN CARMICK,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the third door above Market-ſtreet, viz.

FINE, ſuper and ſuperfine broadcloths, drab plains, red, blue and ſcarlet duffels, drab and bath frizes, red, white and ſtriped flannels, red, blue and purple halfthicks, 8 qr. and 9 qr. blankets, beſt ſprig ozenbrigs, ticklinburgh, 3 qr. 7 8ths, yard wide, yard 3-8ths, and 6-qr. cotton and linen checks, fine and coarſe 7 8ths and yard wide Iriſh linen, double ſileſias, ſtriped cotton hollands, fine Flanders bed ticks, Engliſh ticken, 6 qr. 6 qr. and an half, and 7 qr. bed bunts, glazed yard wide linen, purple and blue ground calicoes, kenting and Scots handkerchiefs, cotton romals, bandanoes and fine China do. fine and coarſe cambricks and muſlins, clear lawns in pieces and patches, black ell wide perſians, black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſtings, mens white and mixed thread ſtockings, tammies, durants, ſhaloons, black and green calimancoes, ſtriped Scots, and blue camblets, Scots ſtitching and coloured thread, ſmall, midling and large pins, blue, green and cloth coloured ſewing ſilk, ſtock tape, ſcarfe, ſilk and hair and black horn coat and jacket buttons, ſilk and hair and common mohair, white and brown Ruſſia ſheeting, Iriſh do. ſtriped bengals, felt and caſtor hats, fine dandriff combs, ſilk and cotton laces, claret and brown wilton, pillow fuſtian, figured, lettered and ſcarlet gartering, white jeans, corded dimity, plated and double waſhed coat and jacket buttons, fine ſhirt do. worſted caps, mens worſted and yarn hoſe, ribb'd and plain, womens fine white worſted and ſilk clock'd do. India ginghams, propatria and pott writing paper, ravens duck, drilling, ſmall and large taylors ſhears, ſham and real buck handle table knives and forks, large cuttoe and piſtol cap knives, hook, ſeal and Barlow pen-knives, 3, 6, 8, 10 and 20d. nails, bar-lead in ſmall bars, bird, pigeon, duck, turky and ſwan ſhot, an aſſortment of tapes, Iriſh dowlas, gun-locks, F and FF gunpowder, &c.

To be SOLD,

A SMALL Plantation, containing 17 Acres of Land, the one Half Meadow, and the other Half Orchard and Gardening, only one Acre of Wood Land, about two Miles from this City, and one Mile this Side the Lower Ferry; it has been lett conſtant for ſome Years at 27 Pounds a Year. Four Cows will be ſold with ſaid Place.---Alſo 108 Acres of Wood Land, with the Allowance of 6 Acres per Hundred, ſituated at the Head of Chickaſalungas Creek, in Lebanon Townſhip, in Lancaſter County, which more clearly will appear by ſeeing the Patent, which is in my Hands.

‡ 8 W. MARK KUHL, ſenior.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

January 17, 1760. NUMB. 1621.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

PROPOSALS for continuing by Subſcription, for the Year 1760,

The NEW-AMERICAN MAGAZINE:

By *SYLVANUS AMERICANUS.*

THE Compilers of *this* MAGAZINE beg Leave to *aſſure* the Public, That *they have*, with *unwearied* Application, and GREAT *Expence*, collected together ſome of the MOST excellent Writings of the *Sages* of *Antiquity*, as well as *modern Authors*, to enlarge the Knowledge of the Reader on every uſeful Subject; ſuch as entertaining Hiſtories; the Lives of famous Men; the innumerable *Wonders* of the Univerſe; an accurate Account of the *various* Curioſities that are to be met with in the known World, with the moſt *remarkable* Events which have happened in any Age:---And, under the Head of our *Miſcellany*, will be, occaſionally, inſerted experienced and *approved* Improvements, in Huſbandry, Gardening, and other Arts and Sciences:--- The moſt curious Pieces of Poetry on *various* Subjects; together with the freſheſt and moſt material Occurrences that ſhall happen during the Courſe of the Month, both at Home and Abroad.

A Work upon this Plan muſt not only be a general Advantage to Mankind, but a particular Service to *Youth*, by employing their Leiſure Hours in the Improvement of the Mind, and attaining true Wiſdom and uſeful Knowledge, inſtead of loſing their Time in reading fictitious Stories and idle Romances. And ſure, the Fathers of Families will not think much of ſo trifling an Expence as *One Shilling* a Month, by which they may, in a ſhort Time, ſupply their Houſes with a ſmall *Family Library*, that will be ſtill increaſing, and from which they and their Children may expect to reap both Pleaſure and Profit.

The Proprietors pay their Compliments to thoſe Subſcribers who have already encouraged the Work, and hope for the Continuance of their Favour; and thoſe Perſons who are willing to become Subſcribers for the enſuing Year 1760, are deſired to ſend in their Names to *James Parker*, Printer of the *Magazine*, in *Woodbridge*; *Samuel Parker*, Printer in *New-York*; *Thomas Coombe*, in *Front-ſtreet*, *Philadelphia*; or to any of the Gentlemen, who are ſo kind as to take in Subſcriptions, and whoſe Names are mentioned in the Title Page of the *New-American* MAGAZINE. And any Perſon may be ſupplied with a complete Sett from the Beginning.

** N. B. *There hath been a ſmall Treatiſe newly publiſhed in* England, *entituled*, A Courſe of Experiments and Improvements in Agriculture, made by a Perſon, who lately occupied many Hundred Acres of Land of all Sorts; now publiſhed by him for the Uſe of Country Gentlemen. *In which there are many curious and uſeful Obſervations in Huſbandry. And if a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers offer, to enable us to carry on the Work another Year, we propoſe to give the Whole of that intereſting little Pamphlet, for the Benefit of Country Farmers, and to begin with the Month of* January, 1760.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

A SHORT Time after Admiral Anſon had beat the French Admiral Jonquiere, in the laſt War, a young Gentleman in the Navy compoſed a Burleſque on the French King on the Loſs of his Ships, which was afterwards publiſhed in one of the Magazines; Admiral Boſcawen's late Defeat of M. de la Clue, induced me to attempt ſomething of the like Nature. I herewith ſend it to you, with Explanations concerning thoſe Ships ſome People may have forgot the Fate of, and am,

Sir, your obliged humble Servant,

J-------S-------

The LAMENTATION *of* LOUIS the Well beloved of his People, *for the Loſs of his* SHIPS.

PART I.

BELLONA! (*Bellonne*) Goddeſs of War, why haſt thou turned thy Back upon me? and why fighteſt thou for mine Enemy?

HALYCON (*Alycon*) *loſt in* 1758, *coming from Martinico, and not going to Louiſbourg in* 1757) *Peace* is a Stranger to my Boſom, and verily the Meaſure of my Woes is full.

ALCIDES (*Alcide*) has forſaken me, and my THUNDERER (*Foudroyant*) has changed Hands.

No longer do I command the OCEAN (*Ocean*); and my fair LILY (*Lys*) is no longer an Ornament.

Thou, LEOPARD (*Leopard*) art fallen a Prey to Peſtilence; and thou, my ROYAL CHARIOT (*Chariot Royale*) art numbered with the Trophies of my Foe.

Altho' I am BENEFICENT (*Bienfaiſant*) that but heightens the Revenge of mine Enemy; and if I am a PRUDENT ENTERPRIZER (*Prudent, Entreprenant*) that but accelerates their Renown.

CONCORD (*Concorde*) tho' I am ſorely diſtreſſed, refuſeth me Aid; the QUEEN of HEAVENS (*Junon*) is aſhamed to protect me; and oh, CAPRICIOUS! (*Capricieux*) the Muſic of ORPHEUS (*Orphee*) charmeth my Foes.

Where are you, my FAIR DAUGHTERS (the *Galathea* and *two Hermiones*) how have you been deflowered, inſulted, and carried into Captivity?

I was honoured by the Countenance of the RAINBOW (*Arc-en-ciel*) of that mine Enemies have robbed me; and my Name is held in Contempt.

I had a COUNTER POISON (*Bezoar*) which mine Enemies have alſo deſpoiled me of; and, O terrible! my RUBIES, and EMERALDS (*Eſcarboucle* and *Emeraude*) are no more.

My UNICORNE (*Licorne*) is diſarmed of its Fierceneſs.

The REASONABLE (*Raiſonable*) ſides with the Hereticks; and the PATRONESS of CHASTITY (*Diana*) aſſiſteth my Foes.

LOIRE (*Loire*) is turned from its ancient Courſe; and the Deridings even of ECHO (*Echo*) cut me to the Heart.

Mine Enemies have made a good ACQUISITION (*Bien Acquis*) but 'tis far otherwiſe with me.

What can I do without thee, my DARLING? (*Mignonne*)

How ill grounded my HOPE! (*Eſperance*) my Sore runneth, and is incurable.

PART II.

Oh my NYMPH! (*Nymphe*) thy ill Treatment is a Thorn in my Side. *Argenſon* is fled; and Fear is come upon me.

The Firmneſs of the ROBUST (*Robuſte*) availeth him nothing. My HONOURS [*alluding to the Men of War burnt by Lord Howe, at St. Malo, and the Frigate pierced for* 18 *Guns, ſunk, and one pierced for* 16, *taken by the Phœnix of Jerſey, when going to Rochfort from Dunkirk; as alſo the Sloop of War of eight Guns taken by the Shannon*] are nipt in the BUD; and the WARLIKE (*Belliqueux*) is VALIANT againſt me.

The Rage of my Bluſterer the NORTH-WIND (*Aquillon*) is huſhed in Deſtruction.

The HANOVER (*Hanovre*) graces the Port of mine Enemy; and the Treatment of my ARETHUSA (*Arethuſe*) fires me with Rage.

Thou my DANAE (*Danae*) wilt bring me Loſs and Diſgrace, inſtead of golden Showers; and what can I look for, when the GOD of WISDOM (*Apollon*) no longer fights in my Cauſe?

What if I am DISCREET (*Modeſte*) that but elevates the Glory of my Foes; and if my Partizans are LOYAL, and OBSTINATE, and BOLD (*Fidelle, Opiniatre*, and *Hardie*) the Raſcals fear them no more than they do my menaced Invaſion; which they laugh at, and would treat as a RASH (*Temeraire*) Undertaking.

Of no Service is the Strength of the RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros*) George is in Poſſeſſion of the GARLAND (*Garlande*) of Glory; and mine Enemies, the Engliſh, have evinced to the whole World, the Terribleneſs of the CENTAUR (*Centaur*) to be truly fabulous.

PART III.

MERLIN (*Merlin*, taken with Diſpatches for Louiſbourg) thou Sorcerer, why haſt thou betrayed me? and thou my SCARE CROW (*Lutine*, loſt on a Cruize in the North Sea) art no longer frightful; for thy Terribility is abſorbed in deep Waters.

Alas, my CALYPSO (*Caliſpo*, deſtroyed by the Lizard laſt Year) would not all thy Art preſerve thee from the peſtiferous Jaws of the Deſtroyer? and oh! my SPRIGHTLY and ROSE! (*Eveille* and *Roſe*) would not all thy odoriferous Fragrance ſave thee from the Pitt of Deſtruction?

Oh my REDOUBTABLE! (*Redoubtable*) thou art no more dreadful, and to be feared; theſe HEADSTRONG (*Mutine*, loſt on Dogger-Bank) Picaroons, the Iſlanders, have vaniſhed thy Terrors in a Flame of Fire.

For the Breach of AMITY (*Amitie*, of 28 Guns, loſt in the Miſſiſippi in 1757) I have ſeverely ſuffered.

Inſtead of being famous and EMINENT (*Celebre*) how am I ſcoffed at, and Creſt-fallen?

The Loftineſs of GREENWICH (*Greenwich* taken from us) is ſunk in the Deep; and the WINCHELSEA (ditto) is returned to her own Home, for which my Heart mourns in Secret; and I am almoſt dead for very Grief.

In vain is the EAGLE (*Aigle*, loſt in the Straits of Belleiſle) quick ſighted; and to no Purpoſe is the Celerity of the HIND (*Biche*)

My Liver boils with Ire, I foam for very Madneſs, when I reflect on the BLANDFORD's (*Blandford*, taken from us in 1755) Reſtitution; mine Adverſaries were too wiſe to be taken in the Snare.

My Glory is ſo diminiſhed, and my Renown is ſo tarniſhed, that the Deſtruction of a BROWN GOAT (*Brune*, ſunk by the Huſſar and Chevre) tendeth to my Shame.

I am furious, I am frantic, I am SAVAGE (*Sauvauge*, loſt at Rochelle) till fully revenged of thoſe haughty Iſlanders, and that petit Politician PITT, the prime AUTHOR of all my Calamity, Sorrow, and Diſgrace.

BOSTON, December 24.

On Friday the 6th Inſtant died at Eaſtham, in the 62d Year of his Age, *Eliſha Doane*, Eſq; one of the Deacons of the ſecond Church in that Town; who has been employed ſeveral Times in the Service of his Country; *viz.* As Captain of a Company in the firſt Expedition againſt Louiſbourg; and afterwards at Nova-Scotia, where he, with others, were taken by the Enemy, and carried to Canada, at the Time when Col. Noble, and about 70 of our Soldiers, were ſurprized and killed, through the Treachery of the French Inhabitants.---He was alſo advanced to be a Lieutenant Colonel of a Regiment in a late Expedition to the Weſtward.---He was a Man well eſteemed for his Fidelity in every Station; was of a truly publick Spirit; of a beneficent and charitable Diſpoſition, and very kind to the Poor: His Death is lamented as a publick Loſs.

Laſt Friday ſe'nnight, as Captain Higgins, in a Sloop from Berwick, with Lumber, was coming in through Broad-Sound, it being thick ſnowey Weather, he had the Misfortune to run upon Fawn-Bar, where the Veſſel ſoon beat to Pieces, but the Men (eight in Number) ſaved their Lives.

Tueſday laſt Captain Lobdell arrived here in twelve Days from Louiſbourg, and informs, that the People in that Garriſon were in very good Health: That the Party conſiſting of the Chiefs of the Tribes of Indians, and Head Men of the French Inhabitants of Pictou, and Places adjacent, which we mentioned ſome Time ago to have arrived there, in Behalf of the reſt, to ſubmit themſelves to the Britiſh Government, had agreed upon ſome Terms of Submiſſion, and were juſt ready to return from whence they came; but as there are no Letters come in this Veſſel, we can learn no Particulars. Captain Lobdell heard they were to come and ſurrender themſelves next Spring, and then deliver up all the Veſſels they had taken from the Engliſh.

A Schooner, ---------- Stone Maſter, and Glover, in a Sloop for this Place; Ford for Newbury, and Sewall for Marſhfield, came out with the above Veſſel. Capt. Junkins, for this Place, ſailed four Days before.

NEW-HAVEN, December 29.

Tueſday Morning, the 11th Inſtant, ſundry Perſons in Judea went out to hunt Turkeys, one Joſiah Baſſet, of the ſame Place, hearing of the Turkeys, intending to have the firſt Chance, went alſo after them, unknown to, and unknowing of the reſt; and getting firſt to the Place where the Turkeys were,---was creeping in the Buſhes on his Hands and Knees, in order to get up to them; mean while the reſt ſurrounded the Place, and one Jeſſe Baker having ſtarted one of the Turkeys, it flew and alighted near the Place where Joſiah Baſſet was, who had on a dark grey Bearſkin Coat, and had taken off his Hat and Cap, and his Hair being ſhort and black, Baker ſaw the Glympſe of him through the Buſhes, and his Hair and Parts of his Coat reſembling the Colour, and having as then ſeen the Appearance of a Turkey, Baker heſitated whether he ſhould ſhoot or not, when Baſſet made a Noiſe, imitating the Cry of a Turkey, which he did very exactly, when Baker fired, at the Diſtance of 6 Rods, and ſhot a Ball through his Vitals, and ſundry other ſhots into his Body; he gave one Scream, and the Company run up, but found him dead, one Hand only having a little Motion.

It is remarable, that a Brother of Jeſſe Baker's was ſhot in much the ſame Manner, about 20 Years ago, by one Cornelius Holabord; for this, Jeſſe Baker, thinking ſuch a Thing could hardly happen but by Deſign, or great Neglect, was active in endeavouring to convict Holabord.----The Jury, however, brought in their Verdict accidental Death, as they did in this laſt Caſe.

Farmington, December 18.

The following melancholly Affair happened here a few Days ago, viz. On the 15th Inſtant Mr. Nathaniel Bunnel (the 3d Son of Mr. Hezekiah Bunnel, a healthy young Man, in the 26th Year of his Age) went a hunting, and not returning at Night, his Friends and Relations were concerned at his tarrying. The next Day (being Lord's Day) his Brothers and Neighbours went to ſearch for him, and finding his Track, followed it; and found he had been in Purſuit of ſome Deer, and they ſuppoſed as Night was coming on, he made the beſt of his Way to his Houſe;--and finding where he had made ſeveral Halts (trying to kindle a Fire) and that he ſtopt ſhort, at length they came to his dead Body, proſtrate on the Snow, within one Mile of his own Houſe; he had ſtampt his Hat and Cap into the Snow, which was trod down round about him, and his Gun ſtood by a Tree, at a little Diſtance. The Jury found he died by fatiguing himſelf in the Cold. He left a ſorrowful Widow and two Children.

NEW-YORK, January 7.

By Captain Wilſon, in a Veſſel from the Weſt-Indies, we have Advice, that the Weſt-India Privateers (eſpecially thoſe belonging to Antigua) ſhew themſelves very aſſiduous in ſeizing all the Northern Veſſels they come acroſs, bound to, or coming from, Monti-Chriſto.

Capt. M'Daniel, in a Veſſel from the Weſt-Indies, in coming up from the Hook, had the Misfortune to have his Veſſel run upon the Eaſt-Bank; but we hear ſhe has received little or no Damage.

Saturday laſt a Man that came over in a Jerſey Boat, having a Bag of Dollars with him, for Surety kept it in his Arms; but the Wind being pretty high, and the Man on Deck, his Feet ſlipped from him, when the Bag of Dollars tumbled overboard.

The Brig Bradſtreet, Captain Clay, of this Port, is taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Cape-Francois.

Captain Carliſle, in a new Sloop, bound from hence for Jamaica, is taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Cape-Francois likewiſe.

We hear that the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the Royal Scotch, and the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the 55th Regiment, are ordered to South-Carolina, to aſſiſt that Government in their Endeavours to bring under the Cherokee Indians; and that they are to embark this Week for that Place.

Philadelphia, January 8, 1760.

TO be ſold, by public Vendue, on Saturday, the 19*th Inſtant, under the Court Houſe, at* 2 *o' Clock in the Afternoon, all the Provincial Skins and Furrs now on Hand; viz. Eleven Bundles of choice Fall, ſhort Hair, and Summer Deer ſkins, a few Bear and Fawns, about* 60 *Pound Weight of choice Beaver, in Lots of about* 20 *Pounds each, ſome Racoons, Foxes, Otters, Muſkrats, &c.*

By Order of the Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs,

JOSIAH DAVENPORT, Clerk.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE *for September*, 1759.

A ſhort Addreſs from Lord GEORGE SACKVILLE *to the Public.*

THE various Reports that have been propagated to my Diſadvantage, and the many Falſhoods which have been aſſerted to ruin my Character, lay me under the Neceſſity of remaining not entirely ſilent, though I am debarred at preſent from ſtating my Caſe to the Public, as I ſhould have done, had I not had Aſſurances of obtaining a Court Martial for my Trial, the only legal and effectual Method of convincing the World how little Foundation there has been for the Torrent of Calumny and Abuſe, which has been ſo maliciouſly thrown out againſt me.

I had rather, upon this Occaſion, ſubmit myſelf to all the Inconveniencies that may ariſe from the Want of Stile, than borrow Aſſiſtance from the Pens of others, as I can have no Hopes of eſtabliſhing my Character, but from the Force of Truth. I ſhall, therefore, as plainly, and diſtinctly as poſſible, relate a few Circumſtances, which will at leaſt ſhew that no Body could be more deſirous than I was to bring Truth to Light, and ſubject my Conduct to the ſtricteſt Scrutiny.

The Inſtant I found by the implied Cenſure given out in Orders the 2d of Auguſt, that my Conduct had appeared in an unfavourable Light to Prince Ferdinand, on the Day of Action, I endeavoured to inform myſelf what Particular I had either failed in or neglected my Duty; I heard in general of Diſobedience of Orders, but I could fix no certain Period of Time to my ſuppoſed Crime, till Colonel Fitzroy acquainted me with what had paſſed between his Serene Highneſs and him upon my Subject, in Regard to the Orders delivered to me by him (Col. Fitzroy) that Day; whenever my Trial comes, I ſhall endeavour to clear up that Point to the Satisfaction of the Public. My own Aſſertions may have little Weight, but the Oaths of Witneſſes, whoſe Veracity cannot be called in Queſtion, will, I truſt, prove my Innocence beyond the Poſſibility of Doubt.

Under theſe Circumſtances, I immediately applied for his Majeſty's Permiſſion to return to England, that I might anſwer any Accuſation that ſhould be brought againſt me; for as Commander in Chief of the Britiſh Forces in Germany, no Perſon there could order a Court Martial for my Trial, had there been an Accuſation laid; the Power of ſummoning Courts Martial and approving their Sentences, was veſted in me by my Commiſſion, and no Britiſh Officer or Soldier could be tried by any other Authority.

As ſoon as I arrived in London, on Friday Evening, the 7th, I inſtantly wrote the following Letter to the Secretary of State.

My Lord,

"I have the Honour of acquainting your Lordſhip with my Arrival in England, in Purſuance of his Majeſty's Permiſſion, ſent to me, at my Requeſt, by your Lordſhip.

"I thought myſelf much injured abroad by an implied Cenſure upon my Conduct; I find I am ſtill more unfortunate at Home, by being publickly repreſented as having neglected my Duty in the ſtrongeſt Manner, by diſobeying the poſitive Orders of his Serene Highneſs Prince Ferdinand: As I am conſcious of neither Neglect, nor Diſobedience of Orders; as I am certain I did my Duty to the utmoſt of my Abilities; and as I am perſuaded that the Prince himſelf would have found, that he had no juſt Cauſe of Complaint againſt me, had he condeſcended to have enquired into my Conduct, before he had expreſſed his Diſapprobation of it, from the partial Repreſentation of others; I therefore moſt humbly requeſt, that I may at laſt have a public Opportunity given me of attempting to juſtify myſelf to his Majeſty, and to my Country, by a Court Martial being appointed; that, if I am guilty, I may ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as I may have deſerved; and, if innocent, that I may ſtand acquitted in the Opinion of the World: But it is really too ſevere to have been cenſured unheard, to have been condemned before I was tried, and to be informed neither of my Crime, nor my Accuſers. I am, my Lord, &c. &c. &c.

GEORGE SACKVILLE."

I received an Anſwer to this Letter on Monday the 10th, in which I was aſſured, that a Court Martial, upon my Application, would be granted, as ſoon as the Officers, capable of giving Evidence, could leave their Poſts; but previouſly to the Receipt of that Letter I was diſmiſſed from all my military Employments: Notwithſtanding which Diſmiſſion, I ſtill hope, and am informed, that I may have the Advantage of a legal Trial.

In the mean Time, the only Indulgence I have to aſk is, that the Public will ſuſpend its Judgment till ſuch Facts can be produced, from which alone the Truth can appear; but if Plans of a Battle are to be referred to, which can give no juſt Idea of it; if Diſpoſitions of the Cavalry and Infantry are ſuppoſed, which never exiſted; if Orders for Attacks and Purſuits are quoted, which never were delivered; and if Diſobedience to thoſe imaginary Orders are aſſerted as a Crime, what can an injured Officer, under ſuch Circumſtances, have Recourſe to, but claiming that Juſtice, which is due to every Engliſhman, of being heard before he is condemned; the ſooner that happens, the happier I ſhall be, as I am conſcious my Innocence muſt appear, when real Facts are truly ſtated, and fully proved.

GEORGE SACKVILLE.

We ſhall likewiſe ſubjoin the following Letters, which have been publiſhed under the Title of a Vindication of his Lordſhip's Conduct; though his Lordſhip has expreſſed his Diſpleaſure at the Publication of them. As we are quite impartial, however, in this Affair, we leave our Readers to judge for themſelves.

Copy of Lord G------ S---------*'s Letter to Colonel* Fitzroy.

Dear Sir, *Minden, Auguſt* 3, 1759.

THE Orders of Yeſterday, you may believe, affect me very ſenſibly. His Serene Highneſs has been pleaſed to judge, condemn, and cenſure me without hearing me, in the moſt cruel and unprecedented Manner; as he never aſked me a ſingle Queſtion in Explanation of any Thing he might diſapprove; and as he muſt have formed his Opinion upon the Report of others, it was ſtill harder he would not give me an Opportunity of firſt ſpeaking to him upon the Subject; but you know, even in more trifling Matters, that hard Blows are ſometimes unexpectedly given. If any Body has a Right to ſay that I heſitated in obeying Orders, it is you. I will relate what I know of that, and then appeal to you for the Truth of it.

When you brought me Orders to advance with the Britiſh Cavalry, I was very near the Village of Halen, I think it is called; I mean that Place which the Saxons burnt. I was there advanced by M. Malhorte's Order, and no further, when you came to me. Ligonier followed almoſt inſtantly; he ſaid the whole Cavalry was to advance. I was puzzled what to do, and begged the Favour of you to carry me to the Duke, that I might aſk an Explanation of his Orders.---But, that no Time might be loſt, I ſent Smith with Orders to bring on the Britiſh Cavalry, as they had a Wood before they could advance, as you directed; and I reckoned, by the Time I had ſeen his Serene Highneſs, I ſhould find them forming beyond the Wood.---This Proceeding of mine might poſſibly be wrong; but I am ſure the Service could not ſuffer, as no Delay was occaſioned by it.---The Duke then ordered me to leave ſome Squadrons upon the Right, which I did; and to advance the reſt to ſupport the Infantry. This I declare I did, as faſt as I imagined it was right in Cavalry to march in Line.---I once halted by Lord Granby, to complete my forming the Whole. Upon his advancing the Left before the Right, I again ſent to him to ſtop:---He ſaid, as the Prince had ordered us to advance, he thought we ſhould move forward.---I then let him proceed at the Rate he liked, and kept my Right up with him as regularly as I could, till we got to the Rear of the Infantry and our Batteries.---We both halted together, and afterwards received no Order, till that which was brought by Colonel Webb and the Duke of Richmond, to extend one Line towards the Moraſs.---It was accordingly executed; and then, inſtead of finding the Enemy's Cavalry to charge, as I expected, the Battle was declared to be gained, and we were told to diſmount our Men.

This, I proteſt, is all I know of the Matter; and I was never ſo ſurprized, as when I heard the Prince was diſſatisfied that the Cavalry did not move ſooner up to the Infantry.---It is not my Buſineſs to aſk, what the Diſpoſition originally was, or to find Fault with any Thing.---All I inſiſt upon is, that I obeyed the Orders I received, as punctually as I was able; and if it was to do over again, I do not think I could have executed them ten Minutes ſooner than I did, now I know the Ground, and what was expected; but, indeed, we were above an Hour too late, if it was the Duke's Intention to have made the Cavalry paſs before our Infantry and Artillery, and charge the Enemy's Line.---I cannot think that was his Meaning, as all the Orders ran to ſuſtain our Infantry:---And it appears, that both Lord Granby and I underſtood we were at our Poſts, by our halting when we got to the Rear of our Foot.

I hope I have ſtated impartially the Part of this Tranſaction, that comes within your Knowledge.---If I have, I muſt beg you would declare it, ſo as I may make Uſe of it in your Abſence; for it is impoſſible to ſit ſilent under ſuch Reproach, when I am conſcious of having done the beſt that was in my Power.---For God's ſake let me ſee you, before you go to England. I am, dear Sir

Your faithful humble Servant.

Copy of Colonel Fitzroy*'s Letter to Lord* G------- S-------.

My Lord, Minden, Auguſt 3, 1759.

HIS Serene Highneſs, upon ſome Report made to him by the Duke of Richmond, of the Situation of the Enemy, ſent Captain Ligonier and myſelf with Orders for the Britiſh Cavalry to advance.---His Serene Highneſs was, at this Inſtant, one or two Brigades beyond the Engliſh Infantry, towards the Left.---Upon my Arrival on the Right of the Cavalry, I found Captain Ligonier with your Lordſhip.---Notwithſtanding, I declared his Serene Highneſs's Orders to you: Upon which you deſired I would not be in a Hurry.---I made Anſwer, that galloping had put me out of Breath, which made me ſpeak very quick.---I then repeated the Orders for the Britiſh Cavalry to advance towards the Left, and at the ſame Time, mentioning the Circumſtance that occaſioned the Orders, added, "That it was a glorious Opportunity for the Engliſh to diſtinguiſh themſelves; and that your Lordſhip, by leading them on, would gain immortal Honour."

You yet expreſſed your Surprize at the Order, ſaying it was impoſſible the Duke could mean to break the Line.---My Anſwer was, that I delivered his Serene Highneſs's Orders, Word for Word, as he gave them. Upon which you aſked, which Way the Cavalry was to march, and who was to be their Guide.---I undertook to lead them towards the Left, round the little Wood on their Left, as they were then drawn up, where they might be little expoſed to the Enemy's Cannonade.

Your Lordſhip continued to think my Orders neither clear nor exactly delivered; and expreſſing your Deſire to ſee Prince Ferdinand, ordered me to lead you to him; which Order I was obeying when we met his Serene Highneſs.---During this Time I did not ſee the Cavalry advance.---Captain Smith, one of your Aids de Camp, once or twice made me repeat the Orders I had before delivered to your Lordſhip; and I hope he will do me the Juſtice to ſay, they are clear and exact.---He went up to you, whilſt we were going to find the Duke, as I imagine, being ſenſible of the Clearneſs of my Orders, and the Neceſſity of their being immediately obeyed.---I heard your Lordſhip give him ſome Orders. What they were I cannot ſay---but he immediately rode back towards the Cavalry.

Upon my joining the Duke, I repeated to him the Orders I had delivered to you, and appealing to his Serene Highneſs, to know whether they were the ſame he had honoured me with, I had the Satisfaction to hear him declare, they were very exact.---His Serene Highneſs immediately aſked, where the Cavalry was; and upon my making Anſwer, that Lord G------did not underſtand the Order, but was coming to ſpeak to his Serene Highneſs, he expreſſed his Surprize ſtrongly.

I hope your Lordſhip will think I did nothing but my Duty, as Aid de Camp, in mentioning to his Serene Highneſs my Orders being ſo much queſtioned by your Lordſhip. I am, &c.

Copy of the Declaration of Capt. Smith, *Aid de Camp to Lord* G------ S------.

Minden, Auguſt 3, 1759.

WHAT I have to ſay with regard to the Orders Colonel Fitzroy brought, and to their not being put in Execution, is---I heard Lord G------ S------ ſay, on his receiving them, as they differed from thoſe he had juſt before received by Captain Ligonier, he would ſpeak to the Prince himſelf; and accordingly put his Horſe in a Gallop to go to him. I immediately went up to Colonel Fitzroy, and made him repeat the Orders to me twice.---I thought it ſo clear and poſitive for the Britiſh Cavalry only to advance where he ſhould lead, that I took the Liberty to ſay to his Lordſhip, I did think they were ſo; and offered to go and fetch them, while he went to the Prince, that no Time might be loſt. His Anſwer was, he had alſo an Order from the Prince, from Mr. Ligonier, for the whole Wing to come away; and he thought it impoſſible the Prince could mean that. I replied, that if he would allow me to fetch the Britiſh, they were but a Part, and if it was wrong, they could ſoon remedy the Fault.---He ſaid, then do it as faſt as you can.---Accordingly I went, as faſt as my Horſe could go, to General Moſtyn.---He knows the reſt.---This is all that paſt, as near as I can recollect.---It was ſpoke as we galloped, and could not be long about; as I have been on the Ground ſince, and do not believe, when his Lordſhip ſent me back, I had above ſix Hundred Yards to go to General Moſtyn."

LONDON, October 2.

We hear that the principal Reaſon which induced Admiral Rodney to come home in Perſon, was to give Information of ſome private Intelligence which he has obtained during his Cruize off Havre, and alſo to lay before the Lords of the Admiralty, a Plan for his future Operations on the French Coaſt, which being agreed to, he was ordered to attempt the Execution of the ſame as ſoon as poſſible.

In the French King's Anſwer to the Remonſtrances of his Parliament, we find the following Paſſage.---*Exempt from all Paſſion, Ambition, and Thirſt of Conqueſt, his Majeſty only took up Arms to revenge the Injuries done his Subjects: Affected with their Neceſſities, he has never ceaſed to confine his Deſires to a reaſonable and laſting Peace. The Confidence and Love of his People are the Tribute which he requires; the others are due to the Preſervation of the public Wealth, Proſperity of the Monarchy, and the Glory of the French Name. The Expences of the War are great; the Wants of the State proportionable; and all the Means that can be thought of to relieve them will be ſubject to Objections, to Inconveniencies. What the King owes to his Monarchy will not permit him to neglect making Uſe of his full Power to procure his State the Succours neceſſary for his Preſervation, &c.*

Capt. Miller, of the Johannes, arrived at Liverpool laſt Week from Stockholm: In his Paſſage he ſpoke with a Dutch Man of War of 40 Guns, off Fare Iſle, [illegible], with two others then in Company, were on a Cruize, laſt from Amſterdam. They informed him, that two French Privateers, who had for ſome Time been cruizing off Scaw, in Jetland, and had taken ſeveral Engliſh Veſſels, quitted that Station to the Naze, or Norway: That one of them got off the Eaſtern Gut, in Cowen Calf Harbour, about four Engliſh Miles to the Eaſtward of the Naze: That an Engliſh Man of War, obſerving her ſoon after, manned her Long-boat, and two Folkſtone Cutters, then in Company, and ſent them to board the Privateer; but before they got alongſide, the Frenchmen quitted her, without firing a Gun, and travelled by Land to Chriſtianna. When he paſſed Copenhagen, in Denmark, there were 16 Ships of War, moſt of the Line, with their Top-ſails up.

Oct. 3. There are now ſaid to be about 400 Britiſh Captives in Morocco, ſome of whom have been there upwards of two Years; and this laſt Summer 20 died of the hard Uſage, and the intollerable hard Labour they are put to in that hot Climate, from Sun-riſe to Sun-ſet. Mr. Thomas Betton bequeathed one Half of his Eſtate, about 2000 l. per Annum, in Truſt to the Worſhipful Company of Ironmongers, to redeem Captives; and 'tis ſaid that the laſt Payment being 1975 l. was made at the proper Office, the 8th of February, 1758.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Sept. 24.

"Their High Mightineſſes are diſcuſſing the Neceſſity of continuing the ſame Armament we had laſt Year; and the Opponents are not the ſmalleſt Number in the Aſſembly,--a ſtrong Preſage on the bad Reception the intended Propoſal for an Augmentation will meet with. Reaſons are given for and againſt. The firſt alledge the Honour of the Flag, the Security of Commerce, the Liberty of the Sea; and the others plead for Oeconomy. Theſe laſt ſay that Peace cannot be far off; and would perſuade us that ſoon after it takes Place the Britiſh Miniſtry will be deſirous of favouring our Trade, to indemnify us for the Loſſes, which Reaſons of Convenience oblige them to make us ſuſtain during the War. From ſuch contrary Opinions how little Reaſon is there to hope for any Thing?

October 12. There are ſaid to be great Intrigues in a certain Northern Court, where a foreign Miniſter, who has long conducted all Things at his Pleaſure, having received ſcanty Supplies for ſeveral Months paſt, finds his Sentiments freely canvaſſed, and his Opinion ſometimes rejected.

Our lateſt Advices from Hamburgh ſuggeſt, that the old Landgrave of Heſſe has departed for his own Dominions, with a ſteady Reſolution of making the Strength of his Abilities, as well as the Weight of his Arms, felt by the French, who have expreſſed an inſolent Contempt for both.

There is certainly a ſtrong Party againſt Count Caunitz and his General Count Daun, at Vienna, who, notwithſtanding, keep their Ground, and it is thought will have the Conduct of the Peace, as well as making the War, in ſpite of all Oppoſition,

The French King hath erected two Companies of 100 Farmers, for collecting the new Duties. Each Member of theſe new Companies is to advance 600,000 Livres; which will produce Sixty Millions, Twenty of which have already been paid into the King's Coffers. The other Forty Millions are to be paid in, one Half at Chriſtmas, and the other at Eaſter. To raiſe theſe large Sums, Intereſt after the Rate of Ten per Cent is offered.

Letters from Liſbon ſay, that as a Courier had been diſpatched with freſh Inſtructions to their Miniſter at Rome, it was ſuppoſed the Court was not ſatisfied with the laſt Diſpatches received from that Court. The Charters of two new Companies for the Trade of Rio de Janeiro, and the Bahai, are in the Preſs. A Report prevailed that Don Mendoncary Corte Real, late Secretary of State, died lately at Mazagan, his Place of Baniſhment.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.

Thurſday laſt our River was ſo clear of Ice, that Captain Whitmarſh, in a Schooner, from Boſton, came up to Town; but it is now faſt again.

A Ship, Snow, and two Brigs, are ſaid to be arrived at Cape-May; and the Cornelia, Patten, from Halifax, is near Marcus-Hook.

The Brothers, from London (Marſden late Maſter, who was drowned at Sea) is driving in the Ice near New-Caſtle. And the Molly, Captain David Stewart, from Amſterdam for this Place, overſet a few Days ago, off of Cape-Henlopen, in a violent Gale of Wind; the People, we hear, are ſaved.

A Gentleman, from New-York, laſt Friday ſpoke with Captain Spelling, going up there from Briſtol, who had been out ten Weeks, and five Days, and informed him, that when he left England, there was no material News there. Captain Fortin, and Captain Neil, ſailed for this Port from Briſtol before Captain Spelling.

The Man of War, with the Veſſels under her Convoy, were to ſail for England on Friday laſt from New-York.

Left at the *New-Printing-Office*, ſome Weeks ago, ſome Paper-Money. The Owner, deſcribing the Bills, may have them again.

A PERSON, who writes a good Hand, and underſtands ſomething of Merchants Accounts, and can be recommended for his Fidelity, wants Employ. Apply to W. DUNLAP. *

To be SEEN,

At the Houſe of James Rorke, in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite the Queen's Head.

A large *LION*, alive;

Price Two Shillings each Perſon.

N. B. Thoſe who are deſirous of ſeeing this curious Beaſt, are deſired to apply before the 30th Inſt. at which Time he will certainly leave this City. ⊕

Juſt imported in the Ship William and Mary, Capt. Nicholſon, from London, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his Store below the Drawbridge, between Mr. owell's and Mr. Plumſted's Wharffs, at the cheapeſt Rates, for ready Money, or ſhort Credit,

A Large Aſſortment of European and Eaſt India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon; alſo Rum, Sugar, Melaſſes, Indigo, Coffee, Allſpice, &c. ⊕

To be SOLD,

A Servant Girl's Time, that has near 4 Years to ſerve. Enquire at Joſeph Gaven's, in Front-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. M'Intire's, at the Sign of the Ship Pennſylvania. ⊕

IF a Sett of Bills of Exchange, drawn by JAMES DICK, *and indorſed by* GEORGE STUART *and* BEALE NICHOLSON, *ſhould be offered for Sale, pleaſe to ſtop them, and give Notice to the Printers hereof.* ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Members of the charitable Corporation for the Relief of Preſbyterian Miniſters Widows and Children, in the Province of Pennſylvania, and the Counties of New-Caſtle Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, that they are appointed to meet in the firſt Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe, in Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the 7th of February next, at 11 o'Clock in the Morning, to concert a proper Plan for the yearly Contributions to be paid by Preſbyterian Miniſters, to raiſe a Fund for this charitable Purpoſe, and to tranſact all other Buſineſs relative thereto, which may come before them.

FRANCIS ALISON, Secretary
□ of the Corporation

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from England, and to be ſold by

JOHN & JOSEPH SWIFT,

At their Store on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the lower End of the Jerſey Market, viz.

SCarlet, blue, green, red and drab coloured broadcloths, Indian blankets, blue, green and red halfthicks, red, green and cloth coloured 6-qr. naps, ſtriped, red and ſcarlet flannels, ſtriped cotton linſeys, fine 8 qr. ſpotted ſwan-ſkins, an aſſortment of ſtriped and plain camblets, blue, green, black and cloth coloured worſted damaſks, both ſingle and double, an aſſortment of fine durants, tammies, calimancoes and ſhalloons, mens, womens, boys and girls worſted and yarn hoſe, blue, green, black and buff coloured knit breeches patterns, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, long lawns of various prices, clouting diaper, Ruſſia diaper and curdled Ruſſia linen, fine brown Ruſſia ſheeting, Ruſſia drillings, ravens duck, 7 8ths and yard wide Iriſh linen, Iriſh doulas and ſheeting linen, brown and white yard wide buckram, 3 qr. 7-8ths and yard wide linen and cotton check, 9 qr. and 10 qr. Flanders bed ticks, check linen handkerchiefs, red ſpotted, blue ſpotted and king of Pruſſia handkerchiefs, cotton romals, bordered bandanoes, ſilk cuſgee handkerchiefs, lungee and new ſilk romals, flowered and ſtriped bordered kenting handkerchiefs, an aſſortment of calicoes and cottons, large blue figures for beds, copperplate ditto, 6 qr. muſlins and humhums, black taffeties, ſtriped ell wide perſians, pink coloured mantua ſilk, mourning and hatband crape, womens black ſilk velvet, black mode, black peeling, fine black ſattin, beſt balladine ſewing ſilk in half pounds, 4d. and 6d. ſilk ferrit, paduſoy, taffety and Perſian ribbons, ſattin and figured ribbons of all ſorts, bar lead, pidgeon, duck, gooſe, ſwan and muſtard ſeed ſhot, London ſteel, A C No. 3, nails, frying pans, writing paper, ink powder, garden ſheers, ſheep ſheers, taylors ditto of ſundry ſorts, Hoel's beſt piſtol capt knives, buck cuttoes, fine Barlow penknives, green ivory handled ditto, buck, ſeal ditto, childrens ſpotted bone knives, knives and forks, ſciſſars of all ſorts, white metal coat and veſt buttons, horn ditto, carpenters hammers, files, raſps, a variety of ſleeve buttons, ſcythes, ſickles, pins and needles, glovers and large darning ditto, wool cards, felt and caſtor hats, blue and green ſaddle fringe and orris, braſs ink pots, fountain pens, watch chains, ſeals and keys, an aſſortment of broad and narrow worſted binding, figured, lettered, ſcarlet and ſtriped gartering, table cloths, white ſilk ſtay cord, ſtay ſtrapping, braid, three yard ſilk laces, dandriff, horn and box combs, broad and narrow holland tapes, bobbin, Scots thread, full number thread, taylors thread, red leather paper caſes, ſtriped cotton hollands, womens and girls black ſilk and worſted mitts, ſcarlet and green mohair, buttons and twiſt, mens and womens braſs and ſteel thimbles, box, butchers and ſhoemakers knives, blue and white, and red and white nuns netties &c. &c. Thetf.

WAGSTAFFE *and* HUNT,

At the Sign of the Key, in Market-ſtreet, or at their Muſtard Mill, in Tradeſman-ſtreet, near the New-Market, Society-Hill, Philadelphia,

MAnufactures and ſells wholeſale and retail, the Flour of Muſtard as uſual, of all Degrees of Fineneſs, which they now, and for the laſt Year paſt, have worked by an intire new Machine, of Wagſtaffe's Invention, who ſent a Draft thereof to England to have it made, which was ſhipped in May, 1758, on Board the Betty-Sally, Capt. Snead, and arrived here in the Fall, which we have worked with ever ſince; but let it be obſerved, as ſoon as it was made, ſeveral Manufacturers of Muſtard in England beſpoke ſundry Machines after the ſame Model, ſince which one of the ſaid Models hath arrived in this Province, therefore the ſcandalous Imputation of imperfect Imitators belongs not to us.

We take this as an Opportunity of our Thanks to our Cuſtomers and Friends in New York, Albany, Weſt-Indies, this City, and elſewhere, for their former Favours; as well alſo to acknowledge the Favour and Juſtice done us in giving the Preference to our Flour of Muſtard before any other whatſoever.

WAGSTAFFE and HUNT. ♂

N.B. Glover Hunt continues the Chocolate Buſineſs as uſual, and hopes he ſhall always ſerve his Cuſtomers as he has hitherto done.

⁂ Such of the Country People who will bring their Marketing to the New-Market, on Third-day or Sixth day, called Tueſday and Friday, ſhall be welcome to the Standing of their Horſes in my Yard, in Tradeſman-ſtreet, near the ſaid Market, for 6 Months gratis.
RICHARD WAGSTAFFE.

CAME laſt Auguſt to the Plantation of Ellis Hughes, in Northwales, a black Horſe Colt, without Brand or Ear-mark. The Owner coming, proving his Property, and paying Charges, is deſired to take him away. ¶

To be LETT,

A Commodious Bleaching Green, with all its Utenſils, diſtant about a Mile from this City. Enquire of THOMAS CAMPBELL, *who will encourage the carrying on the ſaid Branch of Bleaching and Whitening.* ¶ 5 *Thctf.*

Philadelphia, January 3, 1760.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THat all Perſons indebted to Evan Lewis, of this City, Diſtiller, deceaſed, are required forthwith to pay the ſame, or elſe they will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs: And thoſe who have any juſt Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring them in proved, that they may have them ſettled, by
¶ WILLIAM THOMAS, *Executor.*

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late Mr. Ebenezer Currie, of Philadelphia, Merchant, by Bonds, Bills, Notes or Accounts, are deſired to pay the ſame forthwith to BENJAMIN PRICE, *Attorney at Law, in Philadelphia, who is fully impowered to recover the ſame.* ¶

ALL perſons indebted to Nicholas Caſſell of the City of Philadelphia, ſhip-joiner, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment to Edward Drinker, Executor to the ſaid Caſſell: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted.
EDWARD DRINKER. D

WANTED,

A Sober Perſon, that underſtands Millering in all its Branches; any Perſon well qualified for that Buſineſs, by applying to Robert Jamiſon, in Warwick Townſhip, Bucks County, will meet with good Encouragement.

Alſo to be ſold a valuable Plantation, pleaſantly ſituated in the Townſhip and County aforeſaid, containing 236 *Acres, about one Half thereof cleared, and under good Repair, the Remainder well timbered; there is a good Dwelling houſe, Barn, Stable and other good Improvements. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid Plantation, may know the Terms of Sale, by applying to*
☿ *ROBERT JAMISON.*

DANIEL KING, Founder,

At the Bell and Candleſtick, at the upper End of Second ſtreet,

MAKES and ſells all Sorts of Copper Brands, ſuch as Mill Brands, City and County Ditto, &c. which far exceed Iron Ones for Neatneſs and Continuance of Heat; and one Property they have beyond Iron Ones, that they will never burn out. --He likewiſe makes all Kinds of Braſs Work, in the neateſt and beſt Manner, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates. ¶

CAme to the Plantation of William Lyon, in Weſt-Caln Townſhip, Cheſter County, about the End of October laſt, an old black Horſe, with a ſmall Star in his Face, branded on the off Shoulder and Buttock I P. The Owner coming and proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again. D

To be Lett, on Ground-rent for ever,

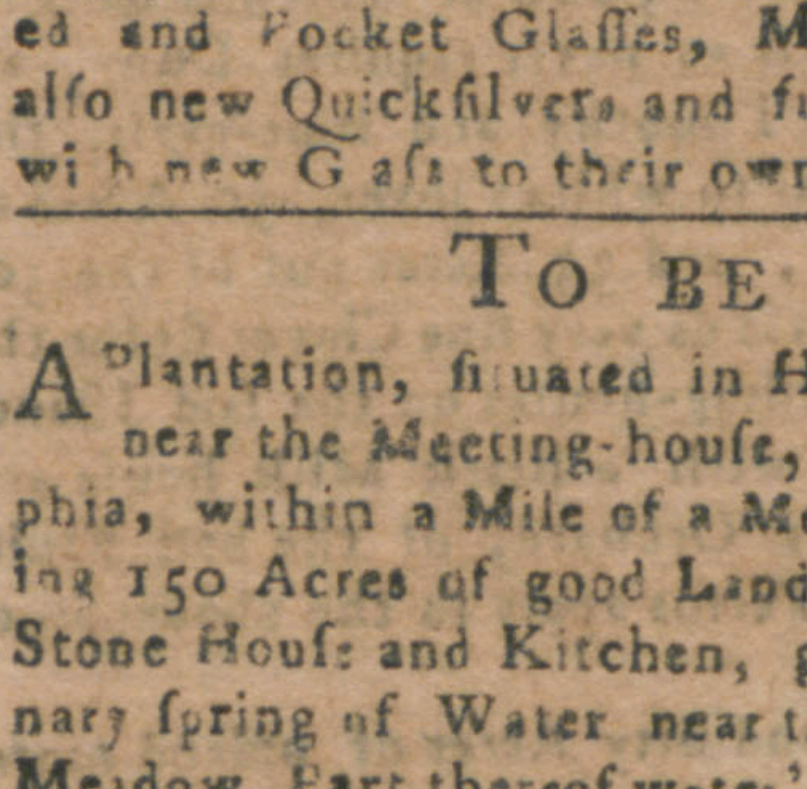
A LOT of ground, on the eaſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut ſtreets, containing in breadth 45 *feet, or thereabouts, and in depth* 74 *feet ſome inches. Any perſon inclining to take the ſame, may apply to* John Creſſon, Joſhua Emlen, *and* Iſaac Lobdell. ¶ 5 s. *Thctf.*

N. B. To be ſold by John Creſſon, a luſty hearty ſervant woman, fit for town or country buſineſs, has almoſt four years to ſerve.

To be SOLD,

A Plantation, near Frankfort, containing 68 Acres, about 15 or 18 Acres whereof lately cleared and fenced, the Remainder very well wooded, a new wooden Dwelling-houſe thereon, with 2 Rooms below, and three above, two Fire Places, a Water Well and Oven.

Alſo about 5 Acres of Land, in the Northern Liberties, within a Mile of the City, with two Tenements thereon. For Terms enquire in Third-ſtreet, of SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE. Tbc.



Juſt imported from London, and to be ſold wholeſale and retail, by

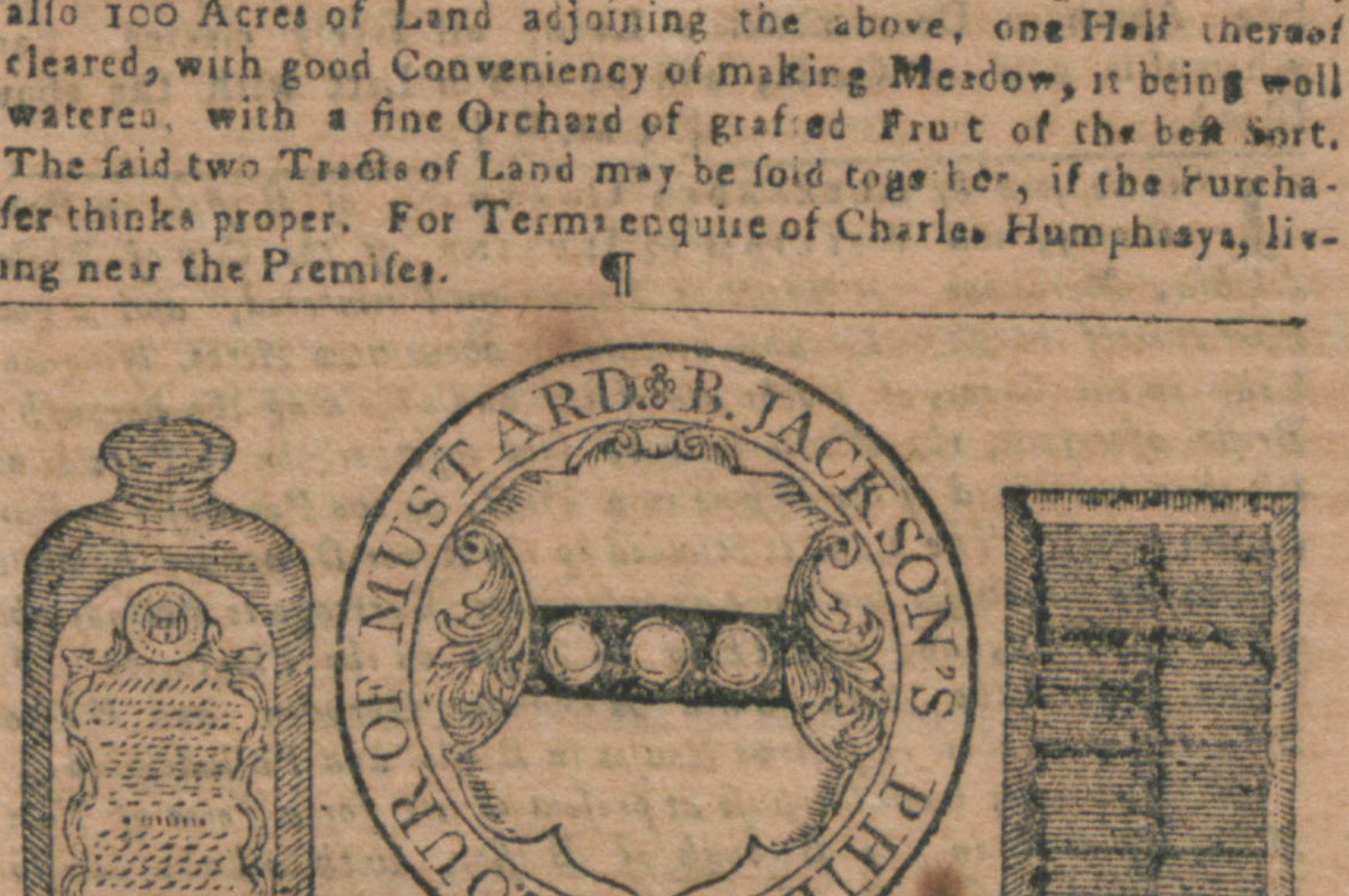
JOHN ELLIOT,

At his Looking-glaſs Store, the Sign of the Bell and Looking-glaſs, in Cheſtnut ſtreet, near the State-houſe, Philadelphia,

A NEAT Aſſortment of Looking Glaſſes, in Mahogony and Walnut Frames, carved, gilt and plain, viz. Piers, Sconces, Dreſſing glaſſes and Swingers, Hanging glaſſes, Shaving-glaſſes, painted and Pocket Glaſſes, Mahogony and Book Tea-cheſts. He alſo new Quickſilvers and frames old Glaſſes, and ſupplies People with new Glaſs to their own Frames. Tbc.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation, ſituated in Haverford Townſhip, Cheſter County, near the Meeting-houſe, 9 Miles from the City of Philadelphia, within a Mile of a Merchant Mill and Saw mill, containing 150 Acres of good Land, Half thereof cleared, with a large Stone Houſe and Kitchen, good Barn and Stables, an extraordinary ſpring of Water near the Houſe, a conſiderable Quantity of Meadow, Part thereof water'd; two Orchards of grafted Fruit; alſo 100 Acres of Land adjoining the above, one Half thereof cleared, with good Conveniency of making Meadow, it being well watered, with a fine Orchard of grafted Fruit of the beſt Sort. The ſaid two Tracts of Land may be ſold together, if the Purchaſer thinks proper. For Terms enquire of Charles Humphreys, living near the Premiſes. ¶


FLOUR OF MUSTARD B. JACKSON'S PHILADA

WHereas BENJAMIN JACKSON, Muſtard and Chocolate maker, late from London, now of Lætitia-Court, near the lower end of the Jerſey Market, in Philadelphia, finding that, by his former method of working thoſe articles, he was unable to ſupply all his cuſtomers, he therefore takes the liberty of thus informing them, and the publick, that he has now, at a very conſiderable expence, erected machines, proper for thoſe buſineſſes, at the mill, in the Northern-Liberties of this city, formerly known by the name of the Governor's, alias Globe Mill, where they all go by water, altho' he ſells them only at his Muſtard and Chocolate Store, in Lætitia-Court, as uſual.

And as the machines, and method of working both the above commodities, are, great part of them, from an entire new invention (that of muſtard particularly) his Flour of Muſtard is rendered preferable to the Engliſh, Durham, or any other yet made. He manufactures it in different degrees of fineneſs as in England, and it excels all other for exportation, as it will be warranted to keep perfectly good any reaſonable time, even in the hotteſt climates; and altho' mixing it with hot water, agreeable to the directions given with each bottle, is the beſt way, yet in caſe of neglect or forgetfulneſs, if it is mixed with only cold water, well ſeaſoned with ſalt, it is not bitter when freſh made as other Muſtard is, but is fit for immediate uſe, ſo that I believe it may, without vanity, be ſaid to merit the Character it has univerſally gained, viz. Of being the beſt Flour of Muſtard Seed yet made; and as I am at preſent the only proper muſtard manufacturer in this City, or on this Continent, others being only imperfect imitators of my method; therefore, to prevent deception, all my bottles are ſealed with this City Arms, and this inſcription around, B. Jackſon's Philadelphia Flour of Muſtard, as at the Top of this Advertiſement.

He alſo prepares Chocolate in the very beſt manner as aforeſaid, for the perfecting which no coſt nor pains is ſpared: And as his machines for this Buſineſs are alſo very compleat, no one elſe in this city has conveniencies for manufacturing it with equal diſpatch; therefore merchants, maſters of Veſſels, and others, may depend on being, at all times, ſupplied with any Quantities of that, or flour of muſtard, at a very ſhort warning, and the moſt reaſonable Rates.

N. B. Said Jackſon likewiſe ſells the beſt Sallad or eating Oil, Pickles of various ſorts, and White Wine and other Vinegars.

⁂ He has alſo a ſmall parcel of Books to diſpoſe of, chiefly the writings of ſome of the firſt of the people called Quakers; the whole are in good caſe, and may be ſeen at Lætitia Court as aforeſaid. Tbc. 6 M.

Juſt imported in the laſt Ships from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL LLOYD,

At his Store, two Doors above the Sign of the Pipe, in Market-Street,

BLUE, green and cloth colour'd low priced cloths, Indian blanketting, bearſkins, red, blue and green halfthicks, kerſeys, red and ſtriped flannels, red, blue and green long ells, 7 qr. 8 qr. 9 qr. and 10 qr. roſe blankets, 7 qr. 8 qr. beſt mottled and green rugs, womens ſhort cloaks, an aſſortment of worſted, cotton and thread ſtockings, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, croſs-barred ſtuffs, yd. wd. venetians and poplins, brilliants, blue, green, black and cloth colour'd calimancoes, beſt double camblets, low priced cloth colour'd, blue and ſtriped camblets, blue double damaſk, half yd. and yd. wd. ſingle damaſk, dreſdenets and meſſinets, ozenbrigs, Iriſh ſheeting and dowlas, pieces of bed tick and bed bunts, rich black velvet, ſattins, pelongs and alamode, white gauſe, white ſarſenet and perſian, an aſſortment of linen, ſilk and kenting handkerchiefs, a variety of calicoes, printed linens and cottons, an aſſortment of gloves and mittins, 6 qr. muſlins, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, long lawn, piſtol lawn, double and ſingle ſileſias, damaſk and diaper tablecloths, clouting diaper, a variety of ribbons, ferrits and worſted binding, ſcarlet and lettered gartering, fine coloured and Scots thread, ſewing ſilks, ſilk, cotton and thread laces, white and brown buckram, princes linens, blue linen, wriſtband and ſtock tapes, holland and diaper tapes, ſtriped cotton tapes, bobbin, pins and needles, Leghorn hats, writing paper, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves and mace, ſhirt buttons, ivory combs, ivory, buck, ſhambuck and ſplit bone table knives and forks, Hoole's piſtol cap'd knives, cutteaus, Barlow pen knives, buck cap'd and burnt bone knives, razors, taylors ſhears, womens ſciſſars, braſs thimbles, ſleeve buttons, ſnuff boxes, an aſſortment of ſhoe and knee buckles, coat and veſt gilt and lacquered buttons, mouſe traps, tongs and ſhovels, frying pans, pewter, &c.

Juſt imported from London, in the James and Mary, Captain Friend, and to be ſold by

JOHN LEACOCK,

Goldſmith in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, the following Sterling Plate, Jewels, &c. all of the neweſt Faſhion, viz.

CHACED Silver Coffee Pots and Stands, chaſed Waiters different Sizes, chaſed Teapots and Stands, chaſed Sugar-diſhes and Slop-bowls, chaſed ſcolloped Salts with Glaſſes and Shovels, ſpare Glaſſes for Ditto, chaſed Milk-pots, chaſed Corals and Balls, fine Ditto gilt, chaſed Patch-boxes, with Glaſſes the Inſide, fine chaced Silver Egg-graters and Spunge Boxes, chaſed Tweezer Caſes, Ditto ſet with Stones, ſhagreen Ditto, Silver Watches, Watch Chryſtals and Pendants, fine Steel Watch Chains, neat Diamond, Garnet, and other Stone Rings, ſet in Gold, Chryſtal Stone Shoe Buckles in Silver, Chryſtal Stone Sleeve Buttons in Silver, Ditto in Gold ſcolloped, Cornelian Seals in Silver, Silver Links for Stone Buttons, Silver Steel Top Thimbles, Gold Cyphers for Buttons, Fine Chryſtal Stone Jacket Buttons in Silver, with nine Stones in each, neat Silver Claſps for Pocket-books, with Spring-locks, Diamond Garnet Compoſitions, Doublets, Chryſtal and other Stones for Rings, Ear-rings, Buttons, Mourning-rings, and Lockets, Chryſtal Lockets ſet in Gold, Solitairs, Shagreen Caſes for Ear-rings, fine Chryſtal and Garnet three Drop and ſingle Drop Ear-rings ſet in Gold, neat gilt Pinchbeck and Amber Heads for Canes, Ruby and Whitefoil, Turkey Oil ſtones, Touch ſtones, Borax, blue Melting Pots and Crucibles, Files moſt Sorts, Scratch Bruſhes, Silk Purſes, Reading and near ſighted Glaſſes, Caſes of Lancets, Hand Shears, Blow Pipes, Crocus Martis, Rotten Stone, Pumice Stone, Penny Weights and Grains, round, half round and ſquare Drawing Plates.

Where alſo may be had, as uſual, all Kinds of Silver, Gold and Jewellers Work, of all Faſhions. ⌂ 3 M.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Peter Pain, of Hopewell, New-Jerſey, Shopkeeper, deceaſed, by Bond, Bill, or Book Debt, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts proved, that they may be paid by Preſton Pain, at Philadelphia, and Benjamin Stevens, at Hopewell, Executors. Thctſ.

Newly imported, in the laſt Veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

ROBINSON and HARDING,

At their Store, in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

A Neat aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon; which (as their Partnerſhip will terminate next March) they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

All thoſe indebted to them above ſix Months, are once more deſired to pay; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt them, to bring in their Accounts. Tbc.

To be SOLD,

A Middle ſized Organ, having eight Stops, and is Part of the Eſtate of Matthias Genſell, deceaſed. The ſaid Organ is now put up, and ſtands in the Lutheran Church, at the upper End of Germantown, and is very ſuitable for a Church. Any Congregation or Perſon deſirous to buy the ſaid Organ, may view the ſame while it is up in the ſaid Church. Credit will be given for Part of the Payment. Enquire of JACOB WINEY, *in Philadelphia, or* CHRISTOPHER MING, *and* CATHERINE MING, *in Germantown, Executors.* ⊕ 6 *Ws.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

January 24, 1760.

NUMB. 1622.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

By Captain Everſon, who arrived at New-York the 12th Inſtant from London, but laſt from Portſmouth, which he left the 20th of November, we have the following Advices, viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

MAGDEBOURG, October 9.

THE whole Ruſſian Army having re-paſſed the Oder, the Communication with the King's Army is again opened; and, in Conſequence thereof, the following Accounts, dated the 5th Inſtant, have juſt been received from his Majeſty's Head-quarters at Zoerbau. At the Time that the Ruſſian Army had quitted the Camp at Guben, Marſhal Daun ordered a freſh Reinforcement of five Regiments of Horſe, and ſome Battalions to Spremberg, in order to join the Ruſſians at Chriſtianſtadt. As there ſeemed to be no farther Doubt but that the Combined Army was upon its March to undertake the Siege of Glogau, the King thought proper to get before them. The March of his Army was made with ſo much Expedition, that they arrived the 21ſt Inſtant at Sagan, and 22d at Neuſtadt, whilſt the Enemy, who had a much ſhorter Way to go, could reach no farther the ſame Day than Freyſtadt. The 23d the Enemy's Army directed its March towards the Oder, which ſeemed to denote an Intention of paſſing along the Banks of the River, and advancing to Beuthen. The King cauſed the Heights of Nenkerſdorff and Baunau, behind Beuthen, to be occupied; both Armies remained all Night under Arms. The Enemy's made divers contrary Motions, by which we judged that their Intention was either to attack us, or that their Motions proceeded from their Plan being diſconcerted. In Effect we were poſſeſſed of Part of the Camp which they themſelves intended to have occupied; and the next Day their Generals came to reconnoitre our Poſition. Whether the good Countenance we ſhewed impoſed upon them, or whether they had other Reaſons, they however retreated, and about Noon they were ſeen to pitch their Tents. The following Days were employed in making Bridges over the Oder, at Carolath, and their Troops began to go over the 28th. Upon the firſt Advice the King had of it, he went out at the Head of ſome of his Troops, in order to harraſs the Enemy's Rear Guard, but his Majeſty could not reach the Bridge ſooner than an Hour after they all had paſſed it; and we made only a few Priſoners. The Army then marched, the 2d Inſt. to Glogau, and the King croſſed the Oder with a conſiderable Corps to obſerve the Enemy. The Head-quarters were fixed at Zoerbau, near Glogau, where they ſtill continued on the 5th. The Ruſſians incamped at firſt at Billaba, as did General Laudohn at Shutlau; but they have juſt now purſued their March as far as Schlichtingſheim; ſo that their Deſign upon Glogau ſeems to have been dropt.

We have likewiſe received the following Particulars of what has paſſed at the Army now under the Command of his Royal Highneſs Prince Henry of Pruſſia, during the King's Abſence. His Majeſty had no ſooner quitted the Camp of Schmotzſeiffen, in order to march againſt the Ruſſians, but the Communication between the two Armies was ſo entirely cut off, that the Prince could not receive any News from the King; notwithſtanding which, he found Means to ſecond his Majeſty's Operations moſt effectually. After he had ſecured the Paſſes of the Mountains of Sileſia, his Royal Highneſs quitted his Camp of Schmotzſeiffen, and made a haſty March to Sagan, which prevented Marſhal Daun either from coming nearer the Ruſſian Army, or detaching any more Troops to reinforce it. That General having afterwards incamped at Sorau, oppoſite the Prince, his Royal Highneſs turned the Auſtrian Army, by marching by Buntzlau and Sprottau, towards Laubahn; which not only obliged the Marſhal to retire as far as Gorlitz, but alſo General de Ville to abandon the advantageous Poſt of Laubahn, and to join Marſhal Daun's Army. His Royal Highneſs ordered the Poſt of Laubahn to be immediately occupied, and took that Opportunity of detaching Major Gen. Stutterheim (who had hitherto been obſerving General de Ville) towards Friedland and Zittau. General Stutterheim took at Friedland two Lieutenant Colonels, four Captains, and 669 Grenadiers Priſoners; brought away two Pieces of Cannon, and deſtroyed a Magazine, conſiſting of 1600 Quintals of Flour, 4000 Buſhels of Oats, and 10,000 Rations of Bread, for Want of Carriages to bring them off. He then marched to Zittau, but the Auſtrians having taken the Reſolution to reinforce the Garriſon there, and to remove the Magazine from thence to Gabel, M. Stutterheim went in Purſuit of it, came up with it, and burnt and deſtroyed 5000 Caſks of Flour, 10,000 Quintals of Oats, with the Carriages, and a Number of Cheſts full of Arms. He likewiſe detached Major Reitzenſtein, with 100 Huſſars, towards Gabel, out of which Place came a Piquet of 120 Foot, which the Huſſars fell upon Sword in Hand, took 103 of them Priſoners, and killed the reſt. M. Stutterheim not being able to force the Town of Zittau, for Want of heavy Artillery, was obliged to content himſelf with the Advantages he had gained, having loſt no more than 15 Men killed, wounded, or deſerted. However all theſe Circumſtances obliged Marſhal Daun to retire from Gorlitz, even beyond Bautzen; whereupon Prince Henry poſſeſſed himſelf of the Camp of Hermſdorff, near Gorlitz; and Major General Krockow found Means to fall again upon the Rear Guard of the Auſtrians, on their March towards Bautzen, to make a conſiderable Number of Priſoners, and to carry off or deſtroy 500 Waggons, loaded with Baggage and Proviſions.

Streblen, Prince Henry of Pruſſia's Head-quarters, October 8. His Royal Highneſs's main Army being encamped at Hermſdorff, in the Neighbourhood of Gorlitz, on the 23d paſt, whilſt a ſeparate Corps occupied the Lands Crone, beyond the Neiſs, he formed the Plan of marching to Heyerſwerda, with an Intent of getting between Marſhal Daun's Army and Saxony.

At this Time the Ruſſians, beſides the Corps at Chriſtianſtadt, had ſtill a large Body of Troops at Guben, Pforten, Sommerfeld, and Gaſſen, ſituated between the Neiſs and the Bober. The Auſtrians, under General Laudohn, were in Poſſeſſion of Tribel and Sorau; and another Corps of Auſtrians, under General Palſi, occupied Spremberg, Cothbus, Peitz, and other Places upon the Spree, while his Pruſſian Majeſty had advanced with his Army beyond Sagan, in Sileſia, having detached General Finck, with a Corps of 12 or 15000 Men, into Saxony.

Under theſe Circumſtances, Prince Henry's March could not but be attended with the greateſt Difficulties; as, in order to get round Marſhal Daun's Army, it was abſolutely neceſſary to make a very great Detour, and to march between the Auſtrian and Ruſſian Armies for a Space of upwards of ten German Miles. However, his Royal Highneſs having recalled Gen. Ziethen from Seydenberg, and General Stutterheim from his Poſt at Scouwald, near Zittau, in order to form the rear Guard, gave Orders for the March of the whole Army, which was accordingly begun on the 23d, at Seven o'Clock at Night; and in the Morning of the 24th they croſſed the River Neiſs, near Rothenburgh (four German Miles diſtant from Hermſdorff) and after halting two Hours, continued on to Klitten, where the Van-guard arrived about Eleven that Night, and the Rear at Eight the next Morning.

On the 25th the Van-guard marched from Klitten, at Nine o'Clock, towards Heyerſwerda; Major General Lentulus having been before ſent at Three o'Clock in the Morning, with two Regiments of Cuiraſſiers, to take Poſſeſſion of it, or give Notice if it was already occupied. That General having advanced within Half a German Mile of Heyerſwerda, had the good Fortune to diſcover that General Vehla, with a Corps of 4 or 5000 Auſtrians, chiefly Irregulars, was encamped behind the Town, in perfect Security. Notice of this was immediately ſent to his Royal Highneſs. In Conſequence of which, Orders were immediately given for attacking General Vehla, who was ſoon obliged to abandon the Town and his Camp, and to retire towards the neighbouring Woods, where he made a very brave Defence, and was himſelf taken Priſoner in the Rear of his Corps, which was ſoon after entirely diſperſed. After halting two Days at Heyerſwerda, we marched on the 28th in the Morning to Ruland, and the next Day to Elſterwerda.

Great Glogau (a City of Sileſia, ſituated on the River Oder, 45 Miles N. W. of Breſlau, taken by the King of Pruſſia, Anno 1741, *and confirmed to him by a ſubſequent Treaty with the Queen of Hungary) October* 12. The Ruſſian Army and the Corps of General Laudohn having retired, the one to Fraudſtadt, and the other towards Schlichtingſheim and Guhrau, the King of Pruſſia marched from Zoerbau with his Army, and encamps, ſince the 7th Inſtant, at Koben on the Oder, having his Head-quarters at Sophienhof. By this new Poſition his Majeſty is able to prevent the Enemy, in caſe they ſhould attempt to re-enter Sileſia. In the mean Time all that Part of the above Province, which lies on this Side the Oder, is entirely cleared of Ruſſian and Auſtrian Troops. And the King's Army, which covers the whole Country quite to Breſlau, can eaſily procure all Manner of Neceſſaries, whereas the Enemy can draw none but from Poland, where Proviſions are very ſcarce at preſent.

Prince Henry's Head Quarters at Streblen, Oct. 12. We continue encamped in a very advantageous Poſition. Marſhal Daun is ſtill at Riſſen. According to the Account of ſome of the Deſerters, he intends to attack us, but before he can come at us, he muſt neceſſarily paſs a very dangerous Defile, which cannot fail of turning the Affair to our Advantage.

Franckfort, October 16. We have received nothing that is intereſting from Daun's Army. It has been in Sight of that of Prince Henry's ever ſince the 7th Inſtant, without either daring, or being able to attack it. The French and Allied Armies keep their old Poſition on the Lhane, but the French are emptying the Arſenal at Gieſſen, and are undermining the Ramparts, in order to blow them up when they leave the Place, which it is thought they will do ſhortly.

Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters at Croſdorff, October 13. The French are making military Deſart between Gieſſen and Franckfort, as faſt as they can: Every Thing is foraged and deſtroyed, under Pretence of depriving us of Subſiſtance. Our Light Troops continue their Excurſions behind the French Army, and obſtruct its Communication with Franckfort, from whence nothing can paſs without an Eſcorte. The Duke de Broglio has very narrowly eſcaped being carried off by Colonel Luckner near Friedburg. Skirmiſhes daily paſs between us and the Enemy, which terminate generally to our Advantage.

Paris, October 15. There is great Talk at Court of a Negotiation for a Peace, and that the Duke de Broglio will be ſent with the Character of Miniſter Plenipotentiary to treat of the Conditions.

We are very uneaſy concerning the Fate of Quebec, but hope the beſt; the King's Forces are numerous and valiant, and we flatter ourſelves the Attempt will turn out to the Confuſion of the Engliſh. The Marſhal de Belleiſle is dangerouſly ill, and Madame de Pompadour is greatly indiſpoſed with a Swelling in her Breaſt.

Hague, October 7. Our Complaints to the Britiſh Miniſtry, with Regard to our Trade to France and America, are ceaſed, the main Object of them being removed, by the French Colonies falling into the Hands of the Engliſh, and their principal Forts being blocked up by the Britiſh Fleets. This obliges our Merchants to ſeek another Channel for their Trade; but it will be very difficult to find out any of which the Engliſh will not be jealous. Even two of our Ships, freighted in Sweden, with 111 Pieces of Cannon, and ſome thouſand Weight of Gunpowder, and bound to Amſterdam, have been taken by a Man of War, and carried into the Downs.

Madrid, October 2. The moſt magnificent Preparations are making throughout the Kingdom for the Reception of our new Monarch, Charles III. and it is not doubted but his Acceſſion to this Throne will be productive of conſiderable Alterations in the general Affairs of Europe, to the Diſadvantage of ſuch of the contending Powers as may not pay the Regard which his Majeſty has a Right to expect, in Return for his good Offices towards reſtoring the Peace and Ballance of the Trade of Europe. It begins to be a general Topic of Converſation, how much our Trade and Navigation in the Gulph of Mexico might ſuffer, in caſe the Engliſh ſhould arrive at a greater Superiority at Sea; and as the Deſign of the Court of Portugal is to encourage its Subjects in the Trade to the Brazils, it is thought his Faithful Majeſty will gladly enter into the Views of our Court for preſerving the Freedom of Trade in America. The Refuſal which his Majeſty has made of the Convoy, which was offered him by England, is looked upon as an Omen that, in caſe his Majeſty ſhould take Part in the preſent War, it will not be in Favour of His Britannick Majeſty.

Verſailles, October 14. Yeſterday an Officer arrived here from the Duke d'Aguillon, to take from the Cabinet Council the laſt Inſtructions concerning the Expedition which that Nobleman is to go upon. The Miniſtry have not loſt Sight of this honourable Reſource. There is nothing wanted but a Blow well ſtruck, to reduce to nothing the Advantages which the Engliſh are ſo proud of. It is pretended, that Orders have been ſent to Marſhal Conflans to ſail from Breſt with his whole Squadron, and go directly to the Engliſh Squadron. *After being ruined in America, foiled in Aſia, undone in Africa, and baffled in Germany, we muſt confeſs it is a very* HONOURABLE *Reſource, on their Part, to ſtrike at the* ROOT *of all the Miſchief that has been done them.*

Vienna, Oct. 3. Recruits are raiſing every where to compleate the Troops of the Empreſs Queen. Nevertheleſs a Peace this Winter is much talked of, and more wiſhed for.

Dreſden (in Saxony) Oct. 7. The Armies of Marſhal Daun and Prince Henry of Pruſſia are encamped within four Leagues of each other. The Governor of Leipſick, the Garriſon of which Place has been augmented to 11 Battalions, has declared to the Magiſtrates, that agreeable to his Orders, he would defend the City to the laſt Extremity, in caſe it ſhould be attacked by the King's Enemies; and that he ſhould even ſet Fire to the Suburbs, in caſe of Neceſſity.

Leipſick (in Germany) Oct. 8. The Day before Yeſterday we were upon the Point of a Battle, which muſt decide the Fate of Saxony. Our Gates were ſhut, and the Pruſſians fortified themſelves in the Caſtle of Pleiſſenburg. In the Afternoon the Gates were opened to a large Body of Infantry, and our Suburbs were occupy'd by great Numbers of Cavalry. The Imperial and Royal Army, which has been joined by the Generals Haddick and Brentano, was on the 5th Inſtant on the left Shore of the Elbe, between Strehlen and Oſchatz, towards which Place the Left of Prince Henry's Army bears, and the two Armies are but half a League aſunder. The Pruſſians have been reinforced by 10,000 Men, beſides the Body of Troops commanded by General Finck. Prince Henry is very advantageouſly poſted, but his Retreat is cut off.

Francfort (in Germany) Oct. 11. The Armies upon the Lahne continue pretty nearly in the ſame Situation, and nothing material has paſſed between them, except a few Skirmiſhes, in which the Light Troops of the Allies have always the Advantage. It is at length determined, that the Troops of Wirtemberg, conſiſting of near 15,000 Men, are to reinforce the French Army; and that they are to encamp and act ſeparately, under the Command of the Duke their Maſter.

Merſebourg, Oct. 12. Prince Henry has detached ſeveral Regiments to Leipſick. Count de Bulow entered that City the 6th Inſtant with a Body of Infantry and Huſſars, and the next Day three more Battalions arrived there; ſo that the Burghers, who had before ſix or eight Men quartered upon each of them, are now obliged to entertain Twenty. This Reinforcement was ſent upon a Suppoſition that a conſiderable Body of Auſtrians would march to Leipſick.

It is reported that General Haddick has deſired leave to reſign his Command.

Berlin, Oct. 12. According to ſome Advices the King is no longer acting in Perſon againſt the Ruſſians, but is actually in Saxony.

Francfort, Oct. 18. It is ſaid that the Troops of Wirtemberg will ſet out the 20th Inſtant to join the French Army; and a Report prevails, that the Palatine and Bavarian Troops will ſoon do the ſame; but this is not quite ſo certain. Some People pretend that the Palatine Troops will occupy Mentz at the Requeſt of the Elector, not as Troops in the Pay of France, but as Troops of the Empire, to prevent the French from taking Poſſeſſion of that Place. A Change of Syſtem is ſpeedily expected at ſome Courts.

[*For Carolina News, relating to the Expedition againſt the Cherokees, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

Price Current of the following Goods in Philadelphia.

Flour 16s. 6d. Wheat 5s. 6d. Indian Corn 3s. 2d. Ship Bread 14s. Middling Ditto 24s. Beef 48s. Pork from 60 to 65s. Pipe Staves 10 l. Barrel Ditto 70s. Hogſhead Ditto 90s. Madeira Wine from 40 to 50l. Weſt-India Rum 5s. New-England Ditto 3s. 6d. Pennſylvania Ditto 3s. 8d. Muſcovado Sugar from 40 to 50s. Melaſſes 2s. 6d. Salt 2s. Tobacco 18s. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 13d. Powder 11l. Hemp 5d. Bohea Tea 7s. Pitch 15s. Tar 11s. Turpentine 15s. Flaxſeed 6s. 6d.

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DAVID HALL,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *in* Market-ſtreet *(Price Ten Shillings)*

AN HISTORICAL REVIEW of the CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of *PENNSYLVANIA*, from its ORIGIN; ſo far as regards the ſeveral Points of Controverſy which have, from time to time, ariſen between the ſeveral GOVERNORS of that Province, and their ſeveral ASSEMBLIES, founded on authentic DOCUMENTS.

Thoſe who would give up ESSENTIAL LIBERTY, *to purchaſe a little* TEMPORARY SAFETY, *deſerve neither* LIBERTY *nor* SAFETY. Page 289.

Likewiſe *(Price One Shilling)*

THE *Second Journal of CHRISTIAN FREDERICK POST, on a Meſſage from the* GOVERNOR *of PENNSYLVANIA to the INDIANS on the OHIO.*

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet. [Price *Six Shillings*]

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the HOUSE OF REPRQUENTATIVES of the Province of Pennſylvania, from the Fourteenth of October, 1758, to the Thirtieth of September, 1759.

SAMUEL HOWELL

HAS removed his ſtore from the Corner of Strawberry-Alley, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, to the houſe in which Matthias Aſpden lately dwelt, the lower ſide of Water-ſtreet, ſeveral doors above Market-ſtreet, and has lately imported in the William and Mary, and other late Veſſels from London, and to be ſold very low for ready money, viz. Striped duffils, ſcarlet and blue broadcloth, fine ſcarlet and blue naps ſcarlet and red flannels, white and emboſſed do. halfthicks, kerſeys and plains, 7 qr. ſpotted ermin, ſpotted ſwanſkin, black and cloth coloured pelong, green and red 6-qr. nap, 7 and 8 qr. blankets and rugs, beſt ozenbrigs, cotton and linen checks, Iriſh linens, blue, drab, ſcarlet and olive ſhaloons, thickſets, tammies, durants, calimancoes, poplins, nonpareils, ſtriped and blue and brown camblets, fine and coarſe writing paper, buckram, large and ſmall culgee ſilk handkerchiefs, plain and croſs-barred rozet ſilk handkerchiefs ſilk mittens, womens black, white and cloth colour'd gloves and mitts, mens white, yellow and cloth colour'd gloves, mens white, black, and grey ribbed and plain worſted hoſe, womens white and blue hoſe, thread do. mens ribbed cotton hoſe, black, cloth, white crow and light baladine ſewing ſilk, ſcarlet and plad gartering, ſtriped cotton tape, filleting do. bobbin, worſted bindings, Scotch, ſtiching and dozen thread, colour'd do. braſs, white and ſteel ſhoe and knee buckles, copper ſhoe and knee regimental buckles, large and ſmall cuttoe and piſtol end knives, ſeal-end and Barlow do. capt and uncapt pen knives, ſmall taylors ſhears, ſciſſars, razors, braſs ink pots, lancets, buck and bone table knives and forks, awl blades and tacks, braſs and glaſs ſleeve buttons, founders do. ſet ſleeve and veſt buttons, pins and needles, ivory combs, 6 qr. muſlin, cambricks and lawn, in pieces and patches, yd. wd. clear lawn, long lawn, black, red, blue and yellow taffeties, ribbons, ſattin and padueſoy ribbons, ſilk and cotton figured do. black do. cotton laces black, yellow, pink, blue, white, purple and green gauze handkerchiefs, black mode, bed-bunts and bed ticking, ſcarlet and cloth womens cloaks, Ruſſia and clouting diaper, dark and light ground calicoes, red and white do. dark and light chints, cottons, china blue calicoes, cloth and ſcarlet knit breeches patterns, 7-8ths and yd. wd. Cyprus gauze, powder, ſhot and lead, Scotch and kenting handkerchiefs, Stedman's beſt mill ſaws, madder in ſmall caſks, boxes of toys, well ſorted cotton holland, mohair ſorted, ſilk and hair do. fine ſilk twiſt, mohair buttons, braſs do. horſe whips, necklace beads, worſted and cotton caps, Dilworth's ſpelling books, ſmall hiſtories, braſs and ſteel thimbles, black and Leghorn hats, beſt London ſteel. A. C. No. 3. ſcythes, ſickles, brimſtone and allom. Beſt French indigo and coffee, Philadelphia rum, and melaſſes by the hogſhead.

To be SOLD by

JONATHAN EVANS,

In Front-ſtreet,

CHOICE old Madeira and Teneriffe Wines, in Pipes and Quarter Caſks; and old Jamaica Spirit, by the Puncheon. He likewiſe ſells Jamaica Spirit, French Brandy, Madeira, Sack, Sherry, and White Wine, by the Gallon, as uſual. ⊙ 6 W.

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A NEAT Aſſortment of European and India Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon.

All Perſons indebted to the ſaid John Rhea, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment.

FOUND on the Lancaſter Road, near George Aſhton's, a Sett of Ear-rings, and a Couple of Rings. The Owner, deſcribing them, may hear of them, by applying at the New-Printing Office, in Market ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Germantown, January 13, 1760.

AGreeable to the Reſolution of the laſt Meeting of the Contributors, the Truſtees of the School and School Houſe, intended to be eſtabliſhed and erected at Germantown, for the Education of Youth, having purchaſed a commodious Piece of Ground for that Purpoſe, and prepared the fundamental Rules, Articles, and Regulations; do hereby give Notice, that the Hour of One o'Clock, on Friday the Twenty-fifth of this Inſtant, is appointed for the Meeting of the ſaid Contributors, at the Houſe of Daniel M'Kennet, in Germantown, in order to execute the ſame, and to conſider what further Meaſures are neceſſary for proſecuting their laudable Deſign.

CAme to the Plantation of William Morgan, in Roxburgh Townſhip, Philadelphia County, ſome Time ago, two Cows, one black, the other red; the one very old, the other a Heifer. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have them again.

WILLIAM MORGAN.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1760.

THESE are to forewarn all Perſons from taking an Aſſignment on a Note payable to Benjamin Loxley, of this City, Carpenter, on or about the 27th of March next, for Seventeen Pounds Ten Shillings, Pennſylvania Currency, as the ſaid Note was given in part Pay for a Negroe Woman, ſold the Subſcriber by Archibald Moffett, of Glouceſter County, New Jerſey, which Wench, when ſold, was diſtempered, and a Suit of Law is now brought againſt the ſaid Moffett, for Recovery of the Money already paid, and the Damages thereon, ſuſtained by the Subſcriber, who will not pay the ſaid Note, until the Suit is determined.

JOHN SAWER.

Maryland, Cheſter-Town, December 31, 1759.

TO be ſold on the 24th Day of January next, to the higheſt Bidder, for ready Money, or ſhort Credit, with good Security if required The Dwelling-houſe and Lot of Dr. Richard Porter, lately deceaſed, lying in Cheſter-Town, and ſome Houſhold Furniture; and there will be likewiſe ſold, the Books, Inſtruments and Medicines of the ſaid Doctor Porter: Any Perſon that wants a Supply of Medicines, may be there well furniſhed, as the ſaid Porter had juſt before his Death imported a large Quantity of them which ye lay untouch'd. All Perſons who are indebted to the ſaid Porter, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, otherwiſe they will be ſued: And thoſe that have any Claims againſt the ſaid Porter, are requeſted to produce them, that they may be paid by

SARAH PORTER, *Executrix.* ¶

NOtice is hereby given, that if Joſeph Martin, who left Bally Martin, in the County of Down, near Killincy, in Ireland, on the 10th of July, 1750, and took his Paſſage from Lairn for New York, is ſtill alive, and will come to the New-Printing Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, he will hear of ſomething to his Advantage. ¶

N. B. Said Joſeph Martin kept School ſome time in the Jerſeys.

To be SOLD and LETT,

SUndry Plantations, ſituated in Uuchland and Weſtnantmill Townſhips, Cheſter County, with good Dwelling-houſes, Out houſes, and a good Meadow to each Place, all in good Repair; the Rents may be from Four Pounds to Forty; likewiſe a good Merchant Mill, with two Pair of Stones, a conſtant Stream of Water, with Race and Dam, may be kept in Repair with very little Expence, and a good Saw-mill contiguous to the ſame. Any Perſon inclining to rent, or purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to Thomas Hubbert, at the Sign of the White Horſe, on the Road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, or to Joſeph Phipps in Uuchland, near the Premiſes. ⊖ Thc 3. M.

Philadelphia, January 13, 1760.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court, held at Philadelphia, for the County of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 17th Day of December laſt paſt, will be expoſed to Sale by public Vendue, on Monday, the fourth Day of February next, at the Houſe of Derrick Van elts, at the Sign of the Broad Axe, on Schippac Road; a certain Piece or Lot of Land, to be taken off the North Eaſt End of a Tract of about 94 Acres of Land, late the Eſtate of Joſeph Hallowell, late of Whitemarſh, deceaſed; containing 60 Acres. The above Land is pleaſantly ſituated on the Schippac Road, about 14 Miles from the City of Philadelphia, and lies contiguous to ſeveral Griſt-Mills; is choice Land, and well wooded; is very ſuitable for a Gentleman's Seat, a Storekeeper or a Tradeſman, and will be divided into three 20 Acre Lots, for the Conveniency of the Purchaſers. A Plan of the ſaid Lots may be ſeen at the Time and Place of Sale, where Attendance will be given by Sarah Hallowell, and William Hallowell, Adminiſtrators.

N. B. Sundry Creatures, of the Horſe Kind, with ſeveral Cows, alſo ſome Implements of Huſbandry, and Houſhold Furniture, will be ſold at the ſame Time, at the late Dwelling-houſe of the aforeſaid Joſeph Hallowell, deceaſed. ⊕

To be SOLD,

A YOUNG Negroe Wench; ſhe can cook, waſh and iron, and do other Sorts of Houſe-work well, is about 21 Years of Age, and has had the Small-pox and Meaſles. Alſo a Son of hers, named Cæſar, about two Years old, who has alſo had the Small pox and Meaſles. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office, or of Benjamin Loxley, in Philadelphia. §

Philadelphia, January 17, 1760.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Iſaac January, Painter and Glazier, of this City, deceaſed, are deſired to pay: And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts (proved) that they may be adjuſted, by Ann January, *and* Benjamin Armitage, *jun. Adminiſtrators.* ¶

To be SOLD,

A VERY likely Negroe Man, about 28 or 29 Years of Age, has had the Small-Pox and Meaſles; has been in this Province about 19 Years with the ſame Maſter that firſt imported him. He is a good Seaman, and much liked by all Maſters of Ships he has ſailed with. He likewiſe underſtands moſt Parts of Country Work ſuch as Plowing, Sowing, Mowing, Chopping of Wood, and Driving a Cart or Waggon, &c. For further Particulars, enquire at the New-Printing Office. Thc f.

To be Sold or Lett for a Term of Years,

BY William M'Ilvaine, of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, an Iſland lying and being near the Borough of Briſtol, and oppoſite to Burlington, commonly known by the Name of the Great Iſland, containing about 200 Acres, 100 of which is bank'd Meadow, of the richeſt Kind, ſuch as never requires Dung, all cleared, and in good Graſs, ſuch as Timothy and Blue-graſs, the other Part is a level Upland, natural to white Clover, 50 Acres of which is cleared, and in good Order, and 35 Acres out of the 50, is richly and ſtrongly manured, and yields very fine Clover fit for the Scythe: There are two good Dwelling-houſes on the ſaid Iſland, with a framed Barn and Stables, with a Brick Milk houſe and Granary, together with a fine young Orchard, of the beſt Fruit, of ſome Hundreds of Trees. For Terms apply to the abovenamed William M'Ilvaine.

N. B. There is betwixt forty and fifty Acres of upland more, adjoining the End of the Bank next to Briſtol, and adjoining the late Abraham Denormandie's Land, all lately cleared, Part whereof is now in Grain, will be ſold or Lett with the above Iſland. [3 M. ¶]

TO be ſold by ALEXANDER GRAYDON, *of Briſtol, in Bucks County, and* WILLIAM M'ILVAINE, *of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, A Tract of Land, well timbered, and a good Part thereof Meadow Ground, containing about 700 Acres, lying and being in the County of Bucks aforeſaid, and adjoining the Borough of Briſtol aforeſaid, the Whole will be ſold together, or in Parcels not leſs than one Third of the Whole in a Tract, as the Purchaſer or Purchaſers pleaſes: The Land is bounded by the River Delaware, by which Means the Purchaſer can have an eaſy Water Carriage to Philadelphia with the Wood, and any Thing he raiſes on the Plantation. For Terms apply to the above-named Alexander Graydon, and William M'Ilwaine, at their reſpective Houſes in Briſtol and Philadelphia.*

N. B. They have likewiſe at preſent to lett for a Term of Years, A Fulling mill, in the Borough of Briſtol, with all the neceſſary Houſes and Utenſils, &c. fitting for the ſaid Mill, together with a Houſe for the Fuller to live in, convenient to the ſaid Mill. ‖ 3 Mo.

To be SOLD by

THOMAS GORDON,

At his Store, oppoſite the Tun Tavern, in Water-ſtreet,

A LARGE Quantity of choice Jamaica Spirit, four Years old, by the Hogſhead, Barrel, Keg, or Gallon. Tbc.

N. B. Said Gordon has to ſell or lett, on Ground-rent, for ever, eight Lots of Land, joining the South-weſt End of the State Houſe Wall, upon Sixth-ſtreet, over againſt the Loganian Library. Said Lots are 16 Feet and a Half on Sixth ſtreet, and 99 Feet deep.—Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, or take on Ground-rent, may have the whole, or any Part thereof, as may beſt ſuit their Conveniency.

VERY good LAMPBLACK ſold at the *New-Printing-Office.*

Carliſle, January 4, 1760.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt ADAM HOOPS, are deſired to bring them in immediately, that they may be ſettled and paid. Thc 2 M.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

STrayed or ſtolen from Mr. Samuel Seely's brigade, on the 9th day of September laſt, near Fort Littleton in Cumberland county, the two following horſes, viz. a red ſorrel horſe, ten years old, a natural pacer, about 15 hands high, has a large blaze in his face, and a greyiſh coloured ſpot above one of his eyes about the bigneſs of a dollar; branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock ISL. The other is alſo a red ſorrel horſe, ten years old, about 13 hands high, can pace and trot, and has a ſtar in his forehead. They are ſuppoſed to be gone to the Northeaſtward. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſes, and brings them to the owners thereof, John Sell, and Peter Hillegas, in Upper Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſhall have Three Pounds Ten Shillings reward for the firſt, and Two Pounds Ten Shillings for the laſt mentioned horſe, from

⊕ JOHN SELL, and PETER HILLEGAS.

To be SOLD,

BY William M'Ilvaine, of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant Two certain Lots or Tracts of Land, known by the Names of No. 12 and No. 13, adjoining each other, lying and being on the South Branch of Potomack, in Hampſhire County, Virginia, containing in the Whole 783 Acres, 200 Acres of which is an extraordinary rich Bottom, which may be eaſily cleared, and will make exceeding fine Meadow, ſuch as never requires dunging, neither is there any Occaſion for banking, as there is no Tide or Flood reaches it, and although almoſt all the low Grounds, belonging to the different Plantations around it, were overflowed with the great Freſh that happened in October, 1753, yet that lies ſo high that it ſuffered nothing from it, and the remaining Part of the Land is perhaps as rich Up-land as is to be found in moſt Parts of America, with the Advantage of a very large Range of many Thouſands of Acres of Barrens on the Back of it, that never can be inhabited, which affords an Opportunity of raiſing a very large Stock of horned Cattle Hogs and Horſes, at an Expence next to nothing: It lies about 50 Miles to the Northward of Wincheſter, and about 15 Miles from Fort Cumberland, and the Land Carriage from it to Redſtone-Creek is not much, where all Sorts of Proviſion may be ſent by Water to Pittſburgh, where it is believed a Garriſon muſt be conſtantly kept, and conſequently an advantageous Market for the Farmer and Grazier. There is about 40 Acres of the Land cleared and fenced, on which there is a good Log-Houſe, and an Orchard of about 100 bearing Apple Trees. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms by applying to Mr. Alexander M'Donald, Merchant in Wincheſter, or to William and David M'Ilvaine, in Philadelphia.

N. B. The County Town is not yet fixed, but it is believed it will be fixed within about a Mile of the aforeſaid Land, as it is the moſt convenient Part of the County for the Town. There is good and ſufficient Patents from Lord Fairfax for the beforementioned Land, and all the Quit rents paid up.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold very cheap for ready money, by

JOHN HEAD,

At his houſe, nearly oppoſite the Church, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, the following Goods, viz.

A Neat aſſortment of blue, drab and ſcarlet broad-cloths, 6 qr. and 7 8ths naps and beaver coating, red and black ſtriped duffils, a large aſſortment of ſhaloons, tammies and durants, blue, green and drab double and ſingle worſted damaſk, long ells, German ſerge, hempen and flaxen ozenbrigs, powder, bar lead and ſhot, ſadd irons, allom, brimſtone and glue, Weſton's beſt ſnuff, a large aſſortment of hatters trimmings, neſts of leather trunks, mens and womens leather and thread gloves and mittins, G B wool cards, ſmall fullers cards, blue and red ſtroud, an aſſortment of pewter, a great variety of Scotch and colour'd threads, vermillion a large aſſortment of figur'd, black and colour'd ribbons, plain and ſtriped camblets, tapes and bobbins, nonſopretties, thread, cottton and ſilk laces, a very large aſſortment of buttons and mohair, pocket looking glaſſes, brown, blue and green kerſeys, blue, red, green and white halfthicks, brown buckram, a large aſſortment of mens, womens and childrens plain and ribbed worſted and yarn hoſe, worſted and ſilk muffatees, double and ſingle worſted and ſilk caps, cotton do. croſs-barr'd ſtuffs, black, brown blue and green calimancoes, black, blue, pink, bluſh and white half and ell-wd. perſians, ſtriped do. black, blue and ſcarlet velvet, black and blue ſattin, black and blue peeling, a large aſſortment of bandanoes, culgees, lungees and ruſſet handkerchiefs, black, blue, pink, white, purple and cloth colour'd gauze handkerchiefs, braſs kettles, tea kettles and warming pans, womens ſcarlet and drab ſhort cloaks, a neat aſſortment of cutlery, oil and common gun flints, gun locks, nutmegs, writing paper, canvas and cruels, dandrif, horn and buckling combs, blue, green brown and ſilver colour'd pluſh, a great variety of calicoes, cottons and chints, an aſſortment of linen handkerchiefs, cotton romals, dowlas and princes linens, 7 8ths garlix, a parcel of low priced 7-8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, brown and white Iriſh ſheeting, kenting handkerchiefs, piſtol and long lawns, cambricks and clear lawns, in pieces and patches, black, blue, dove, brown, and changeable taffeties, ſpotted and flower'd lawns, 6-qr. and yd. wd. muſlin, pins and needles, thickſets, ſilver and Pinchbeck watches, locket buttons, an aſſortment of caſtor and felt hats, black blue, red, green and white ſewing ſilk, ink powder, three threaded breeches patterns, gartering, frying pans, flowered flannel, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, and 20d. nails, 3-qr. 7-eights, yd. wd. and yd. 3 8ths cotton and linen checks, brown and white Ruſſia ſheeting, dreſdenets, pruſſianets and poplins, blue and clouded duroys, black and white ſilk ſtockings, boxes of tin, London ſteel, A. C. Scythes, &c. Thc. 3 Mo.

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, Capt. Bolitho, Carolina, Captain Duncan, and Cornelia, Capt. Patten, from London, and to be ſold cheap for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, by

BENJAMIN RAWLE,

At his Store, in Arch Street, between Front and Second Streets, on the North Side, the following Goods, viz.

FINE and coarſe broad cloths, drapery bays, white flannels, ſcarlet do. foreſt cloths, plain drabs, ſwan ſkins, druggets, ſnag duffels, ſerges, ſtriped linſeys, blue cloths, drab do. half thicks, mens worſted hoſe, ribbed yarn do. womens ſtamped do. childrens ſpotted worſted hoſe, boys do. girls clocked do. black china taffeties, black Perſian do. flowered bandanoes, do. bordered ſeckterſoy romals, cloves, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, hempen and flaxen ſprigged linen, brown rolls, brown Ruſſia ſheeting, Ruſſia drabs curdled Ruſſia linen, 7-eights and yd. wd. Iriſh linen, Scotch handkerchiefs, clouting diaper, 8 qr. fringed diaper table cloth, 8 qr. damaſk do. napkening do. ell wd. coſſaes, 6 qr. wd. gold ends do. piſtol and broad lawns, Holland white long lawns, cambrick 7-eights clear lawns, Pomerania linen, 9 eights wd. white Ruſſia ſheeting, 9-qr. Flanders bed ticks, 3-qr. dowlas, 9 eights wd. white Iriſh ſheeting, calicoes, white and brown buckram cotton romals, ſhaloons, black, blue, green, pink and white durants, do. tammies, black, blue and cloth coloured breeches patterns, 2d. 4d. and 6d. ferrits, cloth coloured balladine ſewing ſilk, ſilk handkerchiefs, ſcarlet and lettered gartering, galloon, ſtay braids and cord, worſted quality, ſhoe do. womens thread and cotton hoſe, womens and girls thread and cotton mitts, buck table knives and forks, fine ivory do. pepper, penknives, womens ſciſſars, enamelled ſnuff boxes, ſleeve buttons, dandriff ivory combs, ſhoe buckles, coat and veſt buttons, mohair do. pins, needles, large and common pewter plates, porringers, ſpoons, ſilver watches and ſeals, a ſtriking watch, ſcarff twiſt, figured ribbons, ferrits, tapes, powder, ſhot, flints, and ſundry other goods.

Charles-Town (in South-Carolina) *Nov.* 24.

OUR laſt Account from the Army was brought down to November 13th. They marched that Day to Twelve-Mile Creek in the following Order, viz. 1. The Advance-Guard with a Subaltern from the Regulars; 2. the Troop; 3. the Volunteers; 4. the Artillery Company, guarding the Field-Pieces and Powder-Waggons; 5. the Governor, with his Staff-Officers and Houſhold; 6. the Regulars; 7. Col. Richardſon's Battalion (40 of which, and of Powell's and Richardſon's alſo, were picked out to act as Light Horſe;) 8. Col. Powell's Battalion; 9. the Indians under a Captain's Guard; 10. the Rear-Guard; 11. the Waggons and Carts, about 100 or more, a Number of Horſes packed with Flour, Servants, &c. under a ſtrong Guard of Militia; the Line of March was two Miles long.---Nov. 14th. Marched in the ſame Order as before to Mile Creek, and encamped near Dennis Hayes's: Several Waggons broke down, and Horſes tired, could not reach the Encampment that Evening: The broken Waggons were ordered to be lighted and repaired. Nov. 15th. Marched to Hallow Creek, and encamped at 1 P. M. to give Time for the Waggons that had been diſabled to come up, who all (but 4) got up that Evening: Capt. Dugeon, the Engineer, went forward with the Pioneers, to repair the Road. Nov. 16th. Decamped very early, and marched to Little Saludee. Here an Expreſs met the Governor, with Accounts, that the four Cherokees, who deſerted the Army at the Congarees, had got into the Nation the Day before Mr. Elliot and the Raven (Otacitte's Runner;) that upon their Arrival, a general Alarm had run through all their Towns; and Runners were diſpatched over the Hills; and alſo to the Creeks, with a painted Tomahawk, to deſire their immediate Aſſiſtance; that the young Men were determined to die rather than deliver up a Murderer; and that the prevailing Sentiment of their Councils ſeemed to be, to meet our Army, with their collected Force, at Twelve-Mile River, which is exactly 12 Miles on this Side Keowee. Some of our Accounts ſay, that there were 5 Creek Indians in the Nation when Elliot and the Raven arrived, who immediatly puſhed off as Runners; and ſeem to ſuſpect, that the Raven, inſtead of delivering the good Talk ſent by Otacitte, had given a very bad one of his own. This Day it was reported, that two Catawba's, who had been ſent by Col. Richardſon in Queſt of the Cherokee that got off coming with the Goods from Virginia, had killed him, and carried his Scalp into the Catawba Nation. This Night they were more ſtrictly watchful over the Cherokees than ever, to prevent any more of the trecherous Villians eſcaping. Nov. 17th. The Army marched to Saludee old Town, where it was joined by Col. Chevellette's Battalion, and about 40 Chickeſaws, 27 of which were good Gun-men, and likely young Fellows: The Chickeſaws were drawn up in a Line oppoſite to Chevellette's Encampment, and received the Governor with reſted Arms; His Excellency then advanced, ſhook Hands with, and ſpoke to them; he told them, "That he was going to the Cherokee Nation; that he had ſent for them to go with him; that he was going to get Satisfaction for Inſults and Murders committed by them on his People; and deſired they would keep a good Look-out, and let him know immediately, if they ſhould diſcover any Cherokees about; but withal charged them not to kill or hurt any, till he knew whether they would give the Satisfaction he ſhould require, or not." His Excellency alſo acquainted them, "That he had ſome Cherokees with him, under a Guard, which they ſhould not moleſt or hurt; but deſired, that if any of them ſhould offer to run-away, they ſhould endeavour to take them, and bring them back to him." They promiſed to obſerve all the Governor ſaid, and that they would ſcout and keep a good Look-out; after which, as his Excellency went forward, they ſaluted him with a Volley: They were all painted and dreſſed in their War Attire. This Morning the Governor ſent off an Expreſs to Major Waddel, to haſten his Junction with our Army: We have no Account that can be depended on, of the Number of Forces he will bring; ſome of our Letters ſay, 1000 Provincials only, others add to them 4 or 500 Militia; one Letter tells us, the Major was actually on the March, and as near to Keowee as our Army. At Night the Cherokees made an Attempt to ſend a String of white Wampum to the Chickeſaws, but were prevented.

November 18th. The Army halted, for ſome of the Waggons to get up; to give Preſents to the Chickeſaws, and to deliver out Arms, &c. to ſuch of the Militia as had none, who were many. That Evening one of the Artillery-men detected one of the Interpreters carrying two Strings of Wampum from the Great-Warrior of the Cherokees to the Chickeſaws; the Fellow upon being detected pretended he was ſent to buy a Horſe with it; but that Excuſe appearing very lame, Captain Gadſden ſent the Wampum to the Governor, that this Affair might be further inquired into. The whole Army, on the 18th, did not conſiſt of more than 1687 Men, including Waggoners, Negroes, &c. and not 1300 of theſe could be called fighting Men; of them, 10 or 12 (of the Back Inhabitants) had deſerted every Night ſince the 15th. November 19th, Arms were to continue diſtributing to ſuch as wanted, and on the 20th, the whole Body was to move for Ninety-ſix. The Chickeſaws had an old Cherokee Woman Priſoner; there was a young Creek Fellow among the Cherokees, and another among the Chickeſaws; the latter was married among the Chickeſaws, and looked upon himſelf as one of that Nation, however was related to the former; the Chickeſaws therefore begged the Governor would releaſe that Priſoner to them, offering the Cherokee Woman in his Room; his Excellency accordingly releaſed the Creek Indian, upon their promiſing that he ſhould not run away, and that they would be anſwerable for his good Behaviour.

The Accounts received in the Camp the 16th Inſtant from the Cherokees, puts us in Mind of a Letter we received about 18 Days ago, from one of the Middle-towns, dated the 27th of October; wherein we were told, "That the Headman of that Town had on the 25th, early in the Morning, come to the Writer, and after firſt inſiſting that he would ſolemnly promiſe not to reveal one Thing he ſhould tell him, to any in the Nation, acquainted him: That all the Satisfaction the Indians, who were then going to Town, intended to offer, was, that every Murderer ſhould be ſent out in Queſt of a French Scalp, or Priſoner, for every white Man he had killed; that they looked upon this running the Riſque of their Lives as a ſufficient Retaliation; and that if this Offer did not prove ſatisfactory, they were bent upon Miſchief, and Mr. Gouedy's Store was the firſt Place they had pitched upon to plunder: That there had been a general Conſpiracy among the Indians, viz. the Upper and Lower Cherokees, Creeks, and Catawbas (the Chickeſaws only were ignorant of it) and that the ſaid Cherokees then in Town, had carried ſeveral Wenches with them who could ſpeak Engliſh well, in particular one Seers's Wench, that had lived in Town a long Time, to give us a ſhocking Specimen of Indian Policy, to be put in Practice, in caſe the Governor ſhould not then give them a Talk to their Mind.

December 1. There being ſome Chaſm in our Intelligence from the Army, from the 18th to the 24th Inſtant, by ſome of our Letters not having yet come to Hand, we ſhall defer publiſhing our Advices from thence till our next. The Army was healthy and in high Spirits; but the Rifle-barrel Men continued to deſert 10 and 12 at a Time. They arrived at Ninety-ſix the 21ſt ult. where they were building a Fort, and were to move forwards for Keowee as Yeſterday.

December 8. Our Advices from the Army on March to the Cherokee Nation, from the 19th to the 28th ult. incluſive, are as follows: November 19th. Upwards of 400 Provincial Arms were delivered out to the Militia and Regulars. Preſents were alſo diſtributed amongſt the Chickeſaws, and more promiſed them when the Expedition ſhould be over. All the Waggons got up. Orders iſſued to march forward the next Day, many of the People fell ſick. November 20th. Decamped from Saludee old Town, and at Noon marched, the Morning being taken up in diſtributing Ammunition. At 3 P. M. halted at Half-Way Swamp. The Army then conſiſted of about 1400 Gunmen, above 100 Waggons, beſides Carts and Pack-horſes. The Chickeſaws ſtaid behind to ſend off their Women and Children. Sickneſs and Deſertion encreaſe. November 21ſt. At 9 A. M. marched for Ninety-Six: Arrived and encamped there at 2 P. M. after croſſing 2 Creeks. All the Baggage and Proviſions got up. The Chickeſaws alſo joined the Camp. Here they found Chenallotohee, Brother to Tiſtoe (one of Occunaſtota's Party, under Guard:) He pretended to be hunting in theſe Parts, and that hearing of the Governor's Approach, he came to ſee his Excellency; being told that the Governor would ſee and talk with him at another Time, he went out to fetch in his Party, and promiſed to return the next Day. November 22d. The Ground was reconnoitred for a proper Place to build a Magazine and Stockade Fort, to ſecure Ammunition and Proviſion, and a Retreat, if neceſſary: To ſave Time, Expence and Trouble, Mr. Gouedy's Barn was fixed on for a Store-houſe, and it was reſolved to ſtockade it in. Chenallotohee returned to the Camp, with his Party (which ſome of our Letters ſay conſiſted of 17, altho' he brought in but 4:) The Governor admitted him into his Preſence; aſked what he came about, and what he had to ſay? He anſwered, that he was hunting, and deſired to ſee his Brother; whereupon, after being told all that his Excellency had ſaid to the reſt of the Indians in his former Talks, and that he might either continue to hunt with his Party where he was, or go home to his Nation, and tell what he ſaw and heard, he was ſoon diſmiſſed, with Leave to ſee his Brother Tiſtoe and the reſt of Occunnaſtota's Party, that they were well: When he ſaw them, he ſeemed pleaſed that nothing more had befallen them than their Confinement; and told Tiſtoe, "That the 4 Indians who deſerted from the Congarees, had carried bad Talks into the Nation, and reported that they were all made Slaves; that the Indian who went from Town with Lucas, had given a good Talk; but he had heard that the Raven had alſo given a bad one, which had put the whole Nation in a Ferment." Tiſtoe told him, "that they had all been well and kindly uſed ſince they had been with the Army; and blamed the Run-aways for being abridged of Liberty:" He told him farther, "that thoſe of his Countrymen who were concerned in killing the Engliſh, muſt be delivered up to the Governor." Chenallotohee then ſaid, "he was willing to accompany his Excellency, and act with him in getting Satisfaction; and deſired to be permitted to ſtay in the Camp all Night;" this the Governor did not think proper (for notwithſtanding his fair Speeches, it was ſuſpected he came only to ſee the Strength of the Army, and to converſe with his Countrymen, to diſcover whether it would be prudent or adviſeable to oppoſe the Army's Paſſage over 12 Mile River, as had been deſigned) and he was ordered to depart immediately; which he did at 4 P. M. When the Order came, Tiſtoe was talking to him about delivering up the Murderers, telling who they were, and who were proper Perſons to ſeize them. Major Boud arrived this Day, with his Voluntiers. Great Plenty in the Camp, and Blankets were ſold at the Charles-Town Price; yet Deſertions continued. Sickneſs continued, but not Mortality. November 23d. Mr. Elliot returned from the Nation; left Keowee the Day before, and Fort-Loudoun the 15th; all well in both thoſe Garriſons: He ſaw the Little Carpenter, who appeared a good deal concerned at the vigorous Meaſures this Government was purſuing, profeſſed much Friendſhip for the Engliſh, and ſaid, if the Governor would permit him, he would meet his Excellency at Keowee: Elliot repreſented the Middle Towns as peaceable and well diſpoſed, many of the Upper and ſome of the Lower the ſame, and a good deal terrified; but ſaid, that the Towns who had been concerned in Murders, who might make up about 500 Men, remained refractory, and made Preparations for War. This Day ſome of Colonel Richardſon's Men joined him from the Borders of North-Carolina, and reported, that Major Waddel was to have ſet out from Fort-Dobbs, with 200 Men, on the 20th; for which Report there does not however ſeem to be any Foundation. The Army now between 13 and 1400 ſtrong. An Account was received that Chenallatohee was gone for Keowee, and ſaid he would give a good Talk.

November 24. Captain Dugeon, the Engineer, laid out the Ground for the Stockade; the Pioneers, Volunteers, Servants, &c. opened the Ditch for planting the Puncheons. Elliot was ſent off an Expreſs, it was thought, to give Permiſſion to the Little-Carpenter to meet the Governor at Keowee; whither the Middle-town's People had already agreed to come, though they expreſſed an Averſion to be joined with thoſe of the Upper and Lower Towns (who they ſay are bad) leſt they ſhould not be diſtinguiſhed, but treated as one People. November 25th. Nothing remarkable happened. Continued to work on the Stockade. November 26th. Two Runners arrived in the Camp from the Nation, with an Engliſh Flag, and brought a Talk, and a large Quantity of Wampum: An Expreſs arrived at the ſame Time from Keowee, intimating, that theſe Runners were only Spies, and came to converſe with their Countrymen, under Pretence of ſeeing the Governor; his Excellency would not ſee them, but ordered that they ſhould immediately depart, and go Home. Letters from Keowee ſaid, that the Army having ſo many Headmen of the Nation in Cuſtody, had puzzled the Indians very much, and that it was the only Thing that had prevented their doing more Miſchief, and committing further Acts of open Hoſtility. From certain Orders iſſued on this Day, it was thought the Governor had received Intelligence of ſcouting Parties being about, to obſerve the Motions of the Army. November 27th. The Banquet to the Stockade was finiſhed, and the Gate put up. Some Volunteers from Port-Royal joined the Army. An Expreſs arrived from Virginia. Meazles, Purgings, and pleuretic Complaints, rather increaſed than abated. November 28th. The whole Army was reviewed, except the Indian Guard and Rangers, and found conſiderably ſhort of the Returns; there were 1299 effective Men. Orders were given to march early on the 29th for Keowee; during the whole March to which, every Man is to be under Arms an Hour before Day, and ſo continue till Sun-riſe, to prevent a Surprize, that being always the Time when Indians make their Attacks. A Garriſon was to be left at Fort Ninety-ſix, which is 90 Feet ſquare, has Sheds on one Side of the Store-houſe for the Men, and will be of great Service to the Inhabitants of thoſe Parts in all Times of Alarm. And Major Singleton was ordered to join the Army by long Marches, with 200 Men of the new Draughts.

In a Letter from Auguſta, dated 24th ult. (which we were favoured with a Sight of laſt Saturday) it is ſaid, "That the whole Chactaw Nation of Indians are now in the Britiſh Intereſt, except about 100, whom the French employed and paid as Rangers. That the Superintendant ſtill remains at the Oakfuſkees; and that the Mortar of the Oakchoys, with eighteen Warriors, is gone to join the Cherokees."

[*For more News, return to the Second Page.*]

Tinecum Townſhip, Bucks County, Jan. 9, 1760.

THIS is to give Notice that the following Goods are in the Cuſtody of the Subſcriber, viz. Ten Shirts, four of which ruffled, one new Silk Handkerchief, a Woman's ſhort Cloak, 5 Womens Caps, 2 Raſors, 1 Looking glaſs a Child's Tunick, 1 Petticoat and Apron, 2 Linen Jackets, one has Metal Buttons, 1 Pair of Linen Drawers, one Pair of Check Trowſers, 1 ſtrait bodied Rapping-gown, 1 Pair of Leather Breeches, and 1 old Coat, 1 Waiſtcoat, 2 Smocks, 2 Handkerchiefs, 1 of which is Cambrick, 4 Yards of red Shaloon, 1 Cravat 1 new Teſtament, 2 Tin Porengers, 1 Tin Lamp, 1 Tin Coffee Pot, 1 Pewter Plates, 1 Diſh, 1 Knife, 1 Pair of Shoes, 1 old Wallet, 1 Pair of Braſs Buckles, and 1 Pocket Book. The aforeſaid Goods were found in the Cuſtody of Samuel Jackſon, who was committed to Bucks County Jail laſt September, which are ſuppoſed to be ſtolen: Any Perſons that have loſt ſuch Goods, are deſired to come and prove their Rights, pay the Charges, and take them away. ‡

JOHN WILSON.

TO be ſold by Adam Hold, in Oxford, 8 Miles from Philadelphia, A Lot of Ground, ſituated in the upper End of Germantown, oppoſite the Lutheran Church, containing 4 Acres and an Half, with a good Stone Houſe, 2 Stories high, a Frame Barn, a Stone Milk Houſe, and a young bearing Orchard; and likewiſe another Lot, ſituated in Bowman's Lane, in the aforeſaid Town, containing one Acre or better, with a Stone Houſe thereon, one and a Half Story high. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe one or both theſe aforeſaid Lots, may apply to him; but if they be not ſold before the 4th Day of February next, they will then be ſold by publick Vendue, at the Houſe of Daniel Mackinet, in Germantown aforeſaid. The Vendue to begin at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, where due Attendance will be given by *Adam Hold.*

N. B. If theſe Houſes cannot be ſold at that Time, they will be lett by the Owner. ¶

Cheſter County, January 10, 1760.

THeſe are to forewarn all Perſons from truſting Catherine, the Wife of Nath. Cook, on his Account, for as ſhe has eloped from her ſaid Huſband, and run him in Debt, he will pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof.

‡ 1 W. NATH. COOK.

CAme to the Plantation of Peter Tyſon, in Abington, Philadelphia County, on the 8th of this inſt. January, A Cheſnut ſorrel Horſe with a Blaze in his Face, between 13 *and* 14 *Hands high. The Owner deſcribing his other Marks, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again.* PETER TYSON. ‖

To be SEEN,

At the Houſe of James Rorke, in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite the Queen's Head,

A large *LION*, alive;

Price Two Shillings each Perſon.

N. B. Theſe who are deſirous of ſeeing this curious Beaſt, are deſired to apply before the 30th Inſt. at which Time he will certainly leave this City. ⊕

To be SOLD by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

Now living in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Front-ſtreet,

SUperfine, fine, middling, and coarſe Boulting Cloths, very cheap. Millers, and others, who are not ſkilled in chooſing Boulting Cloths, may, by informing me what Branch of the Boulting Buſineſs the Cloths are wanted for, depend on being ſupplied with Cloths ſuitable for any and every Branch of the Boulting Buſineſs, as I have had long Experience in Boulting and Boulting Cloths. Tbctf.

To be SOLD,

A SMALL Plantation, containing 17 Acres of Land, the one Half Meadow, and the other Half Orchard and Gardening, only one Acre of Wood Land, about two Miles from this City, and one Mile this Side the Lower Ferry; it has been lett conſtant for ſome Years at 27 Pounds a Year. Four Cows will be ſold with ſaid Place.---Alſo 108 Acres of Wood Land, with the Allowance of 6 Acres per Hundred, ſituated at the Head of Chickaſalungas Creek, in Lebanon Townſhip, in Lancaſter County, which more clearly will appear by ſeeing the Patent, which is in my Hands.

‡ 8 W. MARK KUHL, *ſenior.*

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

THE Houſe, and ſundry Lots, containing about five Acres of Land, in Fredericktown, in Cecil County, where he now lives; a convenient Situation for a Store, to purchaſe Grain or Tobacco. Credit will be given for Part of the Pay, on giving Security, and paying Intereſt to THOMAS WILLIAMS. Tbc. 2 M.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW
PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

January 31, 1760. NUMB. 1623.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1760.

N*OTICE is hereby given to all Public Houſe-keepers, who have any Demands againſt the Government for Soldiers quartered on them, to bring in their reſpective Accounts and Billets to the Provincial Commiſſioners, on or before the* 20*th of February next, in order to aſcertain the Amount of ſuch Demands, and enable the Aſſembly to proportion a Fund for defraying the ſame accordingly.*

Signed, by Order of the Board,
CHARLES MOORE, *Clerk.*

TREATY *of* PEACE *and* FRIENDSHIP, *concluded between His Excellency* WILLIAM HENRY LYTTELTON, *Eſq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majeſty's Province of South-Carolina, and* ATAKULLAKULLA *(or the* LITTLE CARPENTER*) Deputy of the whole* CHEROKEE *Nation, and other Headmen and Warriors thereof, at Fort Prince-George, the* 26*th Day of December,* 1759.

ARTICLE I.

THERE ſhall be a firm Peace and Friendſhip between all His Majeſty's Subjects of this Province, and the Nation of Indians called Cherokees; and the ſaid Cherokees ſhall preſerve Peace with all His Majeſty's Subjects whatſoever.

ART. II. The Articles of Friendſhip and Commerce concluded by the Lords Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, with the Deputy of the Cherokee Nation, by His Majeſty's Command, at Whitehall, the 7th Day of September 1730, ſhall be ſtrictly obſerved for the Time to come.

ART. III. Whereas the Cherokee Indians have, at ſundry Times and Places, ſince the 19th of November 1758, ſlain divers of His Majeſty's good Subjects of this Province; and his Excellency having demanded that Satisfaction ſhould be given for the ſame, according to the Tenor of the ſaid Articles of Friendſhip and Commerce above-mentioned; in Conſequence whereof two Cherokee Indians, of the Number of thoſe who have been guilty of perpetrating the ſaid Murders, have already been delivered up, to be put to Death, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of as his Excellency ſhall direct: It is hereby ſtipulated and agreed, that Twenty-two other Cherokee Indians, guilty of the ſaid Murders, ſhall, as ſoon as poſſible after the Concluſion of the preſent Treaty, in like Manner be delivered up, to ſuch Perſons as his Excellency the Governor, or the Commander in Chief of this Province for the Time being, ſhall appoint to receive them, to be put to Death, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of as the ſaid Governor or Commander in Chief ſhall direct.

ART. IV. The Cherokees whoſe Names are herein after mentioned, viz. Chenohe, Ouſanatah, Tallichama, Tellitihe, Quarraſatahe, Cunnoſoratah, Kataëtoi, Otacitte of Watago, Ouſanolitah of Jöre, Ouſanolitah of Cowetche, Chiſquatalone, Skiaguſta of Stickowee, Sanaoeſte, Woahatche, Woeyah, Oucah, Chiſtunah, Nicholehe, Tony, Totaiah-hoy, Skoliloſke, Chiſtu, ſhall remain as Hoſtages for the due Performance of the foregoing Articles, in the Cuſtody of ſuch Perſons as his Excellency the Governor ſhall pleaſe to nominate for that Purpoſe: And when any of the Cherokees, guilty of the ſaid Murders, ſhall have been delivered up, as is expreſſed in the ſaid Articles, an equal Number of Hoſtages ſhall forthwith be ſet at Liberty.

ART. V. Immediately after the Concluſion of this preſent Treaty, the licenced Traders from this Government, and all Perſons employed by them, ſhall have Leave from his Excellency the Governor to return to their reſpective Places of Abode in the Cherokee Nation, and to carry on their Trade with the Cherokee Indians in the uſual Manner, according to Law.

ART. VI. During the Continuance of the preſent War between his moſt ſacred Majeſty and the French King, if any Frenchman ſhall preſume to come into the Cherokee Nation, the Cherokees ſhall uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to put him to Death, as one of His Majeſty's Enemies; or, if taken alive, they ſhall deliver him up to his Excellency the Governor, or the Commander in Chief of this Province for the Time being, to be diſpoſed of as he ſhall direct. And if any Perſon whatſoever, either white Man or Indian, ſhall at any Time bring any Meſſages from the French into the Cherokee Nation, or hold any Diſcourſes there in Favour of the French, or tending to ſet the Engliſh and Cherokees at Variance, and interrupt the Peace and Friendſhip eſtabliſhed by this preſent Treaty; the Cherokees ſhall uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to apprehend ſuch Perſon or Perſons, and detain him or them, until they ſhall have given Notice thereof to his Excellency the Governor, or the Commander in Chief for the Time being, and have received his Directions therein.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal, at Fort Prince George, in the Province of South-Carolina, this 26*th Day of December,* 1759, *and in the* 33d *Year of His Majeſty's Reign.*
WILLIAM-HENRY LYTTELTON. (L.S.)

By his Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM DRAYTON, *Secretary.*

WE whoſe Names are under-written, do agree to all and every of theſe Articles; and do engage for ourſelves and our Nation, that the ſame ſhall be well and faithfully performed.

IN Teſtimony whereof we have hereunto ſet our Hands and Seals, the Day and Year above-mentioned.

Witneſs,
H. HYRNE, *Adj. Gen.*

ATAKULLA-KULLA, (L.S.) KETTAGUSTA, (L.S.)
OCUNNASTOTA, (L.S.) OCONOECA, (L.S.)
OTACITTE, (L.S.) KILCANNOCEH, (L.S.)
JOSEPH AXSON, WILLIAM FOSTER, *ſworn Interpreters.*

Charles-town, December 29. Captain Cramp, juſt arrived from Boſton, 17 Days ago met with the Ship Kingſton, of Jamaica, George Goodman Maſter, bound for Philadelphia, diſmaſted, and in ſuch Diſtreſs that they expected her ſoon to founder, and took off the Captain and Crew (39 in Number;) but being ſhort of Proviſions, on the 16th Inſtant he ſtood into five Fathom Water, near Cape-Fear, and gave 30 of them his Long-boat to go on Shore in.

A Spaniſh Veſſel put in here this Day, having loſt her Rudder, has brought the Crew of a Sloop caſt away on the Martiers, the Beginning of laſt Month, who ſaved themſelves on Pieces of Plank, &c. and got aſhore on ſome of the Florida Keys, where ſome of them were 20 Days before they met, and were obliged to ſubſiſt on prickly Pears.

By Captain Sears from New-Providence, who arrived here laſt Wedneſday, we have a very diſagreeable Piece of Intelligence, viz. "That on the 5th Inſtant his Majeſty's Ship Mermaid, which was carrying his Excellency Major-General Shirley to his Government, ran aſhore on the N. E. Keys of Abacoa; where the Bahamians think ſhe muſt be loſt. The Ship's Guns were hove overboard. The General, Captain Hackman, Mr. Bradford, and all the People were ſafe and in good Health. A Turtler fortunately calling at Abacoa on the 15th, the General wrote to Providence an Account of this Diſaſter, and for Aſſiſtance: The Turtler got to Providence the 19th, and five Veſſels were immediately diſpatched to aſſiſt in ſaving the Ship if poſſible, and to bring off the General; who wrote, that where the Man of War lay ſhe floated at Half-Tide, whence it ſeems ſhe muſt have beat over the Rocks, and got upon the Bank.

Jan. 5. On Thurſday arrived here Captain Cheeſman, in nine Weeks from Bilboa, and informs us, that the new King of Spain, Charles III. was arrived at Madrid; and that there had been great Rejoicings throughout Spain upon this Occaſion. That Admiral Broderick continued to block up the Remains of the Toulon Squadron, in Cadiz. And that it was affirmed and believed at Bilboa, that Monſieur Conflans had received poſitive Orders to put to Sea from Breſt at all Events.

KINGSTON, in Jamaica, December 1.

Copy of a Letter from the Committee of Correſpondence of Barbados, to their Agent in London, Joſeph Pickering, Eſq;

SIR,

WE have written you a long Letter by this Fleet, upon a Variety of Subjects, and we wiſh we could have there cloſed our Correſpondence by the preſent Opportunity; but our Duty calls on us to remonſtrate without Delay, againſt the Gentleman intruſted with the Command of His Majeſty's great Fleet upon this Station, whoſe Superiority, by a ſtrange Courſe of Conduct, for which we are at a Loſs to find a Name, has failed of every hopeful Advantage which was to be derived from it.

The Enemy, with a Squadron much inferior to Mr. Moore's, has traverſed theſe Seas, unmoleſted, from one of their Settlements to the other; firſt making a bold Attempt to relieve the Iſland of Guadaloupe, by their actually landing a large Body of Regulars, who, but for the ſpirited Operations of our Troops, which had juſt then compelled the Enemy to ſurrender, had utterly defeated the Deſign of that Conqueſt, if not deſtroyed our brave little Army, upon the Point of reaping the Glory and Reward of all their Labours: Next, ſailing from Martinico a ſecond Time (having been ſuffered to return in Safety to that Iſland from Guadaloupe, though abſent above a Fortnight) in order to protect ſome Store Ships lying at the Granadas, which durſt not venture to Martinico from thence, but under Convoy, and performing this Service alſo without any Interruption from the Engliſh Fleet, which was the more painful to reflect upon, as every Captain under Mr. Moore's Command, had gallantly diſtinguiſhed himſelf at Baſſeterre, and, no Doubt, burnt with Impatience to compleat the glorious Work of Conqueſt, appearing by Heaven deſigned for them, in the daring Spirit of Bompar.

Yet the Diſgrace to His Majeſty's Navy, has not been the only melancholy Conſequence of his unparalleled Neglect; the Enemy's Privateers have preyed upon our poor Merchant Ships, and filled the Stores at Martinico with Plenty, whilſt ours are drained for the Supply of the Forces at Guadaloupe, and all our Reſources from the North American Colonies are daily cut off, for no leſs than 80 Sail of Veſſels have been carried into Martinico ſince the Arrival of Bompar's Squadron, which we once thought were come to add to the Spoils of Britain, little imagining that it could have ſo ſoiled its Glory. Could we aſſign one Argument in Favour of the Commodore's Proceedings, our Charity, if not our perſonal Regard, had wrought in us to ſtifle our Suſpicions of his ill Conduct, and gladly we had caught at any Thing to ſave us the preſent irkſome Taſk which we are enjoined to; but, when every Appearance of Blame is his, when every Circumſtance of Diſtreſs is ours, how can we, in Juſtice to our Country, in Honour to the Nation, or, in Duty to His Majeſty, forbear complaining? We do therefore deſire, that the Contents of this Letter may be fully communicated to Mr. Secretary Pitt; whoſe Injury on this Occaſion, we feel as ſenſibly as our own; that the Deſigns of an upright and ſpirited Adminiſtration ſhould be thus fruſtrated by the very Hands intruſted with the Execution. And if ſuch Behaviour in a Commander in Chief is to paſs uncenſured and unobſerved, it will be in vain that a great Miniſter appears, to plan and deſign for the Good and Glory of a Nation, when the Officer who leads the Powers that are raiſed, cannot catch a Spark of that Ambition in the Field, which flames ſo brightly from the Cabinet. We are, &c."

Kingſton, Dec. 8. One Day laſt Week came to Kingſton, the Brig Dolphin, Captain Fiſh, who lately ſailed with the Fleet, under Convoy of Captains Faulkner and Edwards, but happening to loſe Sight of the Fleet in the Night, was next Morning cut off from joining them by a French Privateer, and ranſomed for 1050 Piſtoles. Captain Fiſh, however, fell in with the Fleet the next Day, and acquainted them with his Misfortune, in order to prevent their falling a Prey to this Privateer, as he thinks the Convoy does not take all that Care of the Fleet they might, or ought to do.

Yeſterday Se'ennight arrived from the Fleet, the Ship Montgomery, Captain Patterſon, who ſpringing a Leak, left them off Cape Dane, on Hiſpaniola, the 30th ult. He ſays that there are five or ſix Sail miſſing out of the Fleet, and that very little Care is taken by the Convoy about them; that the North Winds are ſet in, whereby the Fleet are ſo retarded, that in all Probability, they will have a very long and ſevere Paſſage to Europe.

Wedneſday, about Nine in the Morning, off Morant-Bay, a ſmall Sloop, ſuppoſed to be a Privateer of about 12 Guns, was ſeen cloſe in Shore, and ſuddenly ſtood off to Sea after a Snow, that was coming down before the Wind, fired one Gun, on which the Snow ſtruck her Colours, and they both went away to the Southward.

By a Schooner Flag of Truce, which has ſince put into Port-Morant, we hear, that the above Snow was a Guineyman.

WILLIAMSBURG, November 30.

Extract from the Journal *of the* Houſe *of* Burgeſſes.

MONDAY, *Nov.* 19. 1759. Upon a Motion made, reſolved, that an humble Addreſs be made to his Honour the Governor, to deſire, that he will be pleaſed to take Captain Stobo into his ſpecial Care and Favour, and promote him in the Service of this Colony; and that Mr. Richard Henry Lee do wait on his Honour with the ſaid Addreſs.

Upon a Motion made, reſolved, that the Thanks of this Houſe be given to Mr. Robert Stobo, for his ſteady and inviolable Attachment to the Intereſt of this Country; for his ſingular Bravery and Courage exerted on all Occaſions during this preſent War; and for the Magnanimity with which he has ſupported himſelf, during his Confinement in Canada: And that he be congratulated, in the Name of this Houſe, on his ſafe and happy Return to this Colony; and that Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Bland, and Mr. Waſhington, do wait on him for that Purpoſe.

TUESDAY, *Nov.* 20. Mr. Nicholas reported, that the Committee appointed had, according to Order, waited on Captain Stobo with the Reſolution of this Houſe, to return him their Thanks for his late Services to this Colony, to which he had returned the following Anſwer.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

"The diſtinguiſhing Tokens of Favour and Benevolence, which you have vouchſafed voluntarily to confer on me, and that unanimouſly, and immediately upon my happy Return to this Country, have adminiſtered to my Heart the greateſt Conſolation it was ſuſceptible of, gratified every Wiſh it was capable of entertaining, and imprinted upon it the moſt indelible Senſe of Gratitude it could poſſibly be affected with.

"To be informed by the Voice of the Public, that I have diſcharged my Duty to their Satisfaction, and merited their Thanks for my Conduct, is the higheſt Glory my Ambition could aſpire at, and will determine me, upon any future Occaſion, to exert myſelf with all the Vigour and Alacrity which the united Ardour of Gratitude and Duty can inſpire. ROBERT STOBO."

Francfort, October 8. It is expected that the Duke de Broglio will ſoon return from Paris, and take the Command in Chief of the Army, and that the Count de Broglio, his Brother, will command the Reſerve. This Report was occaſioned by the Count, his Brother, returning to the Army the Day after the Duke ſet out from hence for Paris, and all the Duke's Baggage being ordered to remain here till further Orders.

The County of Hanau has met with a new Calamity. The French are determined to cut down all the Woods in that County, and have publickly advertiſed the Sale of them at all the Towns which they are in Poſſeſſion of. They have likewiſe done the ſame Thing in the Dutchy of Cleves.

Portſmouth, October 22. Several Bombs are ordered to join the Squadron of Sir Edward Hawke directly. The Glaſgow, Capt. Bickerton, is ordered to the Weſt-Indies. The Norfolk, Commodore Hughes, the America, Capt. Kirk, the Panther, Capt. Montague, and the Repulſe, Capt. Allen, are ordered to the Brazils, to convoy Home the Eaſt-Indiamen.

[*For London News, &c. ſee the Fourth Page.*]

By Captain Chambers, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, but laſt from Falmouth, which he left the 23d of November, we have the following Advices, viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *November* 13.

WESTMINSTER, November 13.

THIS Day, the Lords being met, a Meſſage was ſent to the Honourable Houſe of Commons by Sir Henry Bellenden, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, deſiring their Attendance in the Houſe of Peers; the Commons being come thither accordingly, the following Speech of the Lords Commiſſioners, appointed by His Majeſty for holding this Parliament, was delivered by the Lord Keeper to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN Purſuance of the Authority given to us, by His Majeſty's Commiſſion, under the Great Seal, amongſt other Things, to declare the Cauſe of His holding this Parliament, His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to direct us to aſſure you, That He eſteems Himſelf particularly happy, in being able to call you together, in a Situation of Affairs ſo glorious and advantageous to His Crown and Kingdoms.

His Majeſty ſees, and devoutly adores the Hand of Providence, in the many ſignal Succeſſes, both by Sea and Land, with which His Arms have been bleſſed in the Courſe of the laſt Summer; and, at the ſame time, His Majeſty reflects, with much Satisfaction, on the Confidence which you placed in Him, by making ſuch ample Proviſions, and entruſting Him with ſuch extenſive Powers for carrying on a War, which the Defence of our valuable Rights and Poſſeſſions, and the Preſervation of the Navigation and Commerce of His Majeſty's People, had made both juſt and neceſſary.

We have it alſo in Command from His Majeſty to acquaint you, that the happy Progreſs of our Succeſſes, from the taking of Goree, on the Coaſt of Africa, to the Conqueſt of ſo many important Places in America, with the Defeat of the French Army in Canada, and the Reduction of their Capital City of Quebec; effected with ſo much Honour to the Courage and Conduct of His Majeſty's Officers, both at Sea and Land, and with ſo great Luſtre to His intrepid Forces; together with the important Succeſs obtained by His Majeſty's Fleet off Cape Lagos, and the effectual blocking up, for ſo many Months, the principal Part of the Navy of France, in their own Ports, are Events, which muſt have filled the Hearts of all His Majeſty's faithful Subjects, as well as His own, with the ſincereſt Joy; and, His Majeſty truſts, will convince you that there has been no Want of Vigilance or Vigour, on His Part, in exerting thoſe Means which you, with ſo much Prudence and Public-ſpirited Zeal, put into His Majeſty's Hands.

That our Advantages have extended farther, and the Divine Bleſſing has favoured us in the Eaſt-Indies, where the dangerous Deſigns of His Majeſty's Enemies have miſcarried; and that valuable Branch of our Trade has received great Benefit and Protection.

That the memorable Victory gained over the French near Minden, has long made a deep Impreſſion on the Minds of His Majeſty's People: And that if the Criſis, in which that Battle was fought; the ſuperior Number of the Enemy, and the great and able Conduct of His Majeſty's General, Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, are conſidered; that Action muſt be the Subject of laſting Admiration and Thankfulneſs. That if any Thing could fill the Breaſts of His Majeſty's good Subjects with ſtill farther Degrees of Exultation, it is the diſtinguiſhed and unbroken Valour of His Majeſty's Troops, owned and applauded by thoſe whom they overcame. The Glory they have gained is not merely their own, but, in a national View, is one of the moſt important Circumſtances of our Succeſs, as it muſt be a ſtriking Admonition to our Enemies, with whom they have to contend.

That His Majeſty's good Brother and Ally, the King of Pruſſia, attacked and ſurrounded by ſo many conſiderable Powers, has, by His Magnanimity and Abilities, and the Bravery of His Troops, been able, in a ſurpriſing Manner, to prevent the Miſchiefs concerted, with ſuch united Force, againſt Him.

His Majeſty has further commanded us to obſerve to you, that as His Majeſty entered into this War, not from Views of Ambition, ſo He does not wiſh to continue it from Motives of Reſentment. The Deſire of His Majeſty's Heart is to ſee a Stop put to the Effuſion of Chriſtian Blood; whenever ſuch Terms of Peace can be eſtabliſhed, as ſhall be juſt and honourable for His Majeſty, and His Allies; and, by procuring ſuch Advantages, as, from the Succeſſes of His Majeſty's Arms, may, in Reaſon and Equity, be expected, ſhall bring along with them full Security for the future; His Majeſty will rejoice to ſee the Repoſe of Europe reſtored, on ſuch ſolid and durable Foundations; and His faithful Subjects, to whoſe liberal Support, and unſhaken Firmneſs, His Majeſty owes ſo much, happy in the Enjoyment of the Bleſſings of Peace and Tranquility. But, in order to this great and deſirable End, His Majeſty is confident you will agree with Him, that it is neceſſary to make ample Proviſion for carrying on the War, in all Parts, with the utmoſt Vigour.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

We are commanded by His Majeſty to aſſure you, that the great Supplies, which were given the laſt Seſſion, have been faithfully employed for the Purpoſes for which they were granted; but the uncommon Extent of this War, and the various Services neceſſary to be provided for, in order to ſecure Succeſs to His Majeſty's Meaſures, have unavoidably occaſioned extraordinary Expences; an Account of which will be laid before you.

His Majeſty has alſo ordered the proper Eſtimates for the Service of the enſuing Year to be prepared and laid before you; and His Majeſty deſires you to grant Him ſuch Supplies, as ſhall be neceſſary to ſuſtain, and preſs, with Effect, all our extenſive Operations againſt the Enemy; and, at the ſame time, by the Bleſſing of God, to repel and fruſtrate their daring Deſigns againſt His Majeſty's Kingdoms.

LONDON, November 15.

The humble Addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, Nov. 13. 1759.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to approach Your Majeſty with the warmeſt Sentiments of Duty, and with Hearts full of the moſt ſincere Joy, to congratulate Your Majeſty upon the great and ſignal Succeſſes, with which it has pleaſed Almighty God to proſper Your Majeſty's unwearied Endeavours for the Safety, Welfare, and Honour of Your People.

We acknowledge, with all Thankfulneſs and Humility, the Goodneſs of the Divine Providence, in the many glorious Events, which will for ever diſtinguiſh this memorable Year.

We intirely rely upon Your Majeſty's conſtant Regard and Attention to the true Intereſts of Your Subjects, from the full Experience which we have had, of the wiſe and effectual Uſe which Your Majeſty has made of all the extenſive Powers, with which the Confidence of Parliament has, from time to time, ſtrengthened Your Majeſty's Hands. But we muſt, in a particular Manner, gratefully acknowledge the extraordinary Vigilance, Vigour, and Wiſdom of Your Majeſty's Meaſures, in the ſteady and ſucceſsful Direction of ſo many various Operations, in different Parts of the World.

The happy Progreſs of Your Majeſty's Arms, from the taking of Goree, on the Coaſt of Africa, and ſome of the French Sugar Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, to the Acquiſition of many important Places in America, and the Defeat of the Enemy's Army in Canada, with the Reduction of the Capital City of Quebec, againſt the greateſt Diſadvantage of Situation and Numbers, has exceeded the moſt ſanguine Hopes of Your Majeſty's faithful Subjects: Nor has the good Effects of Your Majeſty's prudent Meaſures been leſs conſpicuous, in the Diſappointment of the dangerous Deſigns of Your Enemies in the Eaſt-Indies; in the effectual blocking up the principal Part of the French Fleet in their own Ports, and the important Advantage gained off Cape Lagos, while Your Majeſty's Care has preſerved Your own Kingdoms from any hoſtile Attempt, and has protected the Navigation and Commerce of Your own Subjects, in almoſt as full a Security as during the Time of profound Peace.

The memorable Victory gained over the French near Minden, cannot but make a deep and laſting Impreſſion upon every Britiſh Mind.

Whether we conſider the great and able Conduct of Your Majeſty's General, Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, the Valour of Your Majeſty's Troops, the Inequality of Force, or the imminent Peril of that important Criſis; the happy Deliverance wrought by that Action, and the glorious Conſequences of it, muſt ever be the Subject of our Praiſe and Thankfulneſs.

It is Matter of juſt Exultation to us, that the Britiſh Officers and private Men, both by Sea and Land, have given ſo many ſhining Inſtances of perſonal Bravery, and military Conduct. Their Example will animate others; their Reputation is national Strength, and will convince the Enemy, what they have to apprehend from a brave and gallant People, fired with Zeal in Defence of their King and Country.

We beg Leave to expreſs the high Senſe we have of the Magnanimity and tranſcendent Abilities of the King of Pruſſia, which have, in a ſurpriſing Manner, prevented the miſchievous Effects of the united Force of ſo many conſiderable Powers, by which he has been attacked and ſurrounded on all Sides, againſt whom he has bore up and ſupported himſelf, by the Fortitude and inexhauſtible Reſources of his own Mind, and the Courage and Diſcipline of his Troops.

Permit us to declare, how highly we applaud Your Majeſty's Moderation, and true Greatneſs of Mind, in reſtraining every Impulſe of Reſentment, and deſiring to prevent the farther Effuſion of Chriſtian Blood, by putting an End to the War (into which Your Majeſty entered, not from Views of Ambition, but ſolely for the Defence of the valuable Rights, Poſſeſſions, and commercial Intereſts of Your Kingdoms) as ſoon as ſuch Terms of Peace can be eſtabliſhed, as ſhall be juſt and honourable for Your Majeſty, and Your Allies; and by procuring ſuch Advantages as from the Succeſſes of Your Majeſty's Arms may, in Reaſon and Equity, be expected, ſhall bring with them full Security for the future.

In order to the Attainment of this great and deſirable End, we beg Leave to aſſure Your Majeſty of our utmoſt Readineſs to concur in the effectual Support of ſuch farther Meaſures as Your Majeſty, in Your great Wiſdom, ſhall judge neceſſary or expedient, for carrying on the War with Vigour in all Parts, and for diſappointing and repelling any deſperate Attempts which may be made upon theſe Kingdoms.

Our Prayers are ſincere and fervent for the Prolongation of Your Majeſty's moſt precious Life; our Endeavours ſhall never be wanting to continue and confirm that Affection to Your Majeſty's ſacred Perſon, that Confidence in Your Government, that Zeal for the Proteſtant Succeſſion in Your Royal Family, and that Union and Harmony ſo conſpicuous among all Your Subjects, which is ſo eſſential to their own Security and Happineſs, and to the fruſtrating the Deſigns of Your Majeſty's Enemies.

His MAJESTY's moſt gracious Anſwer.

My LORDS,

I THANK you for this very dutiful and affectionate Addreſs. The Satisfaction you ſo unanimouſly expreſs in the Succeſſes with which it has pleaſed God to bleſs My Arms by Sea and Land, and the Aſſurances you give Me of your further Support, are extremely agreeable to Me, and cannot fail to produce the beſt Effects in the preſent Conjuncture."

Naples, September 25. It is ſaid, that the Spaniſh Troops are to be very conſiderably augmented, and that their Places of Rendezvous on the Coaſts are already aſſigned. It is thought, that the eight Men of War of De la Clue's Squadron, will not depart from Cadiz without a ſtrong Eſcorte. The Catholic King has appointed Mr. Wall, firſt Secretary of State, to be a Counſellor of State.

Prague, Oct. 13. *The Imperial and Royal Army encamped the 6th Inſtant at Hoff in Saxony, and made no further Motion ſince that Day, its Left extended to Oſchatz, and its Right towards Weyde. The Enemy continued in this Situation near Strehlen. Their Camp is very advantageouſly poſted, not to be attacked in Front. In order to preſerve a free Communication with Leipſick, they have ſent three Regiments of Foot to Eulenbourg, and detached four others to reinforce the Corps which General Manteuffel commands againſt the Swedes. Since Prince Henry effected his Junction with the Corps commanded by Generals Finck and Wunſch, his Army is computed to be at leaſt 50,000 Men; and it is ſaid that the King of Pruſſia is there in Perſon; and that a conſiderable Detachment, made by that Monarch, has already advanced as far as Spremberg; ſo that from the Vicinity of the two Armies, a Battle is looked upon as inevitable.*

Dreſden, Oct. 13. *The Troops of the Empire which were in Garriſon here are daily retiring, ſome to encamp in our Neighbourhood, and others to go into Quarters of Cantonment; ſo that according to all Appearance, we ſhall ſoon have none but Auſtrian Troops left here. General Haddick, who, during the preſent War, has almoſt always commanded a ſeparate Body of Troops, was put under Arreſt the 8th Inſtant, and ſent to Vienna, to give an Account of his Conduct. He is accuſed of having had it in his Power to hinder Prince Henry's joining General Finck, and ſuffering their Junction to take Place. According to the laſt Advices, Marſhal Daun's Head-quarters continued at Hoff, with the right Wing of his Army extending towards the Elbe on the Side of Riſa, and its Left towards Klein-Oſchatz, in which Situation it was but at a very little Diſtance from Prince Henry's Army, which having paſſed the Elbe, the 4th, between Muhlberg and Torgau, has ſince extended itſelf towards Stauchitz.*

Berlin, Oct. 17. *The Court is ſtill at Magdebourg, and will probably remain there 'till it is known what Turn Affairs may take in Sileſia and Saxony. According to the laſt Advices from Leipſick, the Garriſon of that Place had been conſiderably reinforced, and Prince Henry's Head-Quarters continued at Strehlen, his Army and that of the Auſtrians being only ſeparated by the little River Dolnitz.*

Paris, Oct. 19. *The Court has received certain Advice that the King of Spain ſailed from Naples the 6th Inſtant, and that the Fleet on board of which he embarked was out of Sight the ſame Evening.*

Three Engliſhmen, which M. de Chevert ſent from Dunkirk, have been committed to the Baſtile as Spies. Our Embarkation, though deferred, will nevertheleſs take Place as ſoon as the Weather is favourable to go to Scotland, and the Troops are all in Readineſs. The Engliſh, on their Side, are taking all imaginable Precautions to oppoſe our Invaſion, which, inſtead of treating as a Chimera, as they uſed to do, they now look upon as a Thing not only poſſible, but even eaſy to be put in Execution, when the Seaſon will no longer permit their Men of War to keep the Sea. As to our Coaſts in the Mediterranean, they are ſo well defended, that we are under no Apprehenſions about the Deſigns of the Enemy on that Side.

Wurtzbourg, Oct. 18. *Marſhal Daun has ordered the Body of Forces late under General Haddick, to join the Army commanded by himſelf, and on the 13th he approached ſtill nearer to the Enemy's Left. We make no Doubt but that there will be a Battle ſoon. Prince Henry ſeems determined to riſk one, and expects it will be very bloody, becauſe he is determined it ſhall be obſtinate. He has ordered the Magiſtrates of Leipſick to gather all the old Linen in the Place, to dreſs Wounds.*

Bruſſels, Oct. 26. *Letters from Paris adviſe, the King of Spain, on the 6th Inſtant, the Morning of his Embarkation, abdicated the Crown of the Two Sicilies in Favour of his third Son Prince Ferdinand.*

Verſailles, Oct. 18. *M. d'Aubigny, Chef d'Eſcadre, and M. de la Touche, Captain of a King's Ship, whom the Miniſtry ſent for to Rochfort, went eight Days ago to examine the flat bottomed Boats deſtined for the Expedition, which we expect will take Place in about three Months. The Souveraine, and the Guerrier, of 74 Guns each, are both at Rochfort.*

LONDON, October 31.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Porter, Commander of His Majeſty's Ship the Hercules, of 74 Guns, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Plymouth Sound, October 26, 1759.

" On the 10th Inſtant, at Eight in the Morning, being in the Latitude of about 46 Degrees, 40 Minutes, ſteering S. E. with the Wind at S. W. we ſaw a Sail to Windward, which we chaſed, and ſoon after diſcovered her Top Gallant ſtudding Sails ſet, and that ſhe came down lasking upon us; about Noon the Chace hoiſted a blue Flag at her Main-top Gallant-maſt Head, which we anſwered by hoiſting an Engliſh Enſign at the Mizen-top Maſt-head (a Signal which is ſometimes made between two French Ships of War, upon meeting after parting Company) ſhe neared us very faſt, and we plainly diſcovered her to be a large Ship of War. At Two in the Afternoon, a Dutch Galliot paſſing near us, we hoiſted a French Jack, and fired a Shot at her; upon which the Chace hoiſted a French Jack at her Enſign-ſtaff, and fired a Gun to Leeward. At Half paſt Five, being about a Mile to Windward of us, and abaft our Beam, coming down as before, ſeemingly with an Intention of coming to Action, as her Guns were run out below, ſhe hauled her Jack down, and hoiſted her Enſign and Pendant: We ſhortened Sail, hauled down the French Jack, hoiſted our Colours, hauled our Ports up (which were until this Time down) and run our Weather Guns out; upon which ſhe immediately hauled her Wind, and ſet her Main-ſail and Stay-ſails; we then diſcovered her to be a 74 Gun Ship, having 14 Ports below, made Sail, and ſtretched a-head of her, and tacked, paſſing her to Leeward. At Six tacked again, and ſtood after her; found ſhe kept away large; we bore after her, keeping her a little upon the Lee-Bow, to prevent her Choice of the engaging Diſtance. About three Quarters after Nine, being pretty near up with her, though not near enough to engage, ſhe put her Helm hard a-Starboard, and gave us her Larboard Broadſide, and then kept on as before, and gave us her Starboard Broadſide. We then immediately ſtarboarded our Helm, and ran right down upon her, whilſt ſhe was loading her Guns, and getting cloſe to her, ported our Helm, and began to engage as the Guns bore upon her. At Half paſt Ten we were ſo unlucky as to have our Maintopmaſt ſhot away, which ſhe took the Advantage of, and made all the Sail ſhe could from us; we did the ſame after her, and continued to chace until Eight the next Morning, when we ſaw the North End of Oleron about five Leagues Diſtance.

" The Chaſe was about four or five Miles from us; finding it impoſſible to come up with her in ſo ſhort a Run, and engaging ourſelves with a Lee Shore, with our fore Yard ſhot through in two Places, our Fore-top Sail-yard ſo badly wounded, that when we came afterwards to reef the Sail it broke, and having all our Sails and Rigging very much ſhattered (at which the Enemy only aimed) we left off Chace, and wore Ship, having one Man killed, and two wounded, including myſelf, being wounded in my Hand, by a Grape Shot, and have loſt the Uſe of my right Leg. The Officers and Men behaved with the greateſt Spirits and Alertneſs, without the leaſt Confuſion."

November 15. The laſt Letters from Ratiſbon, of the 27th paſt, ſay, that the Army of the Empire was going into Winter Quarters in the Circle of Franconia, 15,000 of whom were billeted in the Margraviate of Brandenburgh Bareith.

'We hear the French have aſked Peace on the following Conditions.

" Quebec, and all North-America, to be annexed to the Britiſh Crown.

" Louiſbourg to be demoliſhed.

" Goree, Senegal, Guadaloupe, Marigalante, and any other of the French Settlements in Europe, or Eaſt or Weſt-Indies, that are in Poſſeſſion, or may be taken by the Britiſh Arms, before the Peace is ratified, ſhall be reſtored to France.

" Minorca to be reſtored to England.

" All the Prizes taken, as well before as ſince the War

Left at the *New-Printing-Office*, ſome Weeks ago, ſome Paper-Money. The Owner, deſcribing the Bills, may have them again.

has been declared, ſhall be and remain the Property of the Captors.

"Twenty French Men of War of the Line to be ſent to the River Thames as Hoſtages."

If Captain Thurot, with his little Squadron, who are put into Gottenburgh, is kept there about a Month longer by ſome of our Men of War, they will find it a hard Matter to go upon any Expedition till the Ice be open there, which is generally in March.

There is loſt on Scilly Iſlands, a Snow from Boſton for London, Burthen about 120 Tons, laden with Spermaceti Oil, of which about 60 Caſks are ſaved.

Sixteen Sail of Tranſports are arrived at Portſmouth from Quebec.

It is with Pleaſure we hear, that the brave Captain Tyrrell (who is now at Bath for the Recovery of his Health) is in a fair Way of doing well, and of being ſoon able to reſume the Command of His Majeſty's Ship Foudroyant.

The King of Portugal has extirpated all the Jeſuits from his Kingdom, and none are to be re-admitted but by ſpecial Licence.

Within theſe few Days near 200 Ton of Clover Seed has been contracted for, in order for Exportation to our Colonies in North-America, owing to our late Succeſs on that Continent.

Nov. 17. By Advices from Paris, we are aſſured, that the Merchants of the moſt conſiderable trading Places throughout that Kingdom, have drawn up Petitions (many of which have already been delivered into the French King's own Hand) praying that Peace may be concluded with the Engliſh, even if it be on their own Terms; and it is ſaid very favourable Anſwers have been given to ſeveral of the principal Merchants, &c.

The ſame Letters add, that the Populace had roſe at Paris; that it was with the greateſt Difficulty thoſe Tumults were quelled; and that it had not been effected, had not ſome of the chief Officers interfered, and aſſured the outrageous Rabble, that a Peace would ſoon be brought about with the Engliſh; after which they began to diſperſe, but don't ſeem quite ſatisfied, as they appear every Day in ſcattered Parties.

The Roſe-Bud, of Ipſwich, arrived on Monday laſt at Harwich, from Rotterdam, which Place ſhe left the Saturday before; the Maſter of which brings Advice, that a French Lady, attended by two Lacquies of that Nation, were attacked by the Populace on Thurſday the 9th Inſtant, as they were paſſing through Vine-Street, the Dutch crying out, "Down with the French---Deſtruction to thoſe "who have robbed us of our Gelt, &c." and uſed them ſo very ill, that the young Lady fell into Fits, and expired the ſame Evening; her two Lacquies, to ſave themſelves, got into a Wine Vault that was open (but not before they had been ſeverely mauled) and are ſince ſent to an Hoſpital, to be cured of the Wounds they received.

Yeſterday Charles Holmes, Eſq; Rear Admiral of the Blue, who was at the taking of Quebec, was introduced to His Majeſty, and had the Honour of Knighthood conferred on him.

The Enemies of Mr. Silliouette at Paris, among other Suggeſtions to the Prejudice of his Syſtem, have advanced one that makes a great Impreſſion: They ſay, that, by the new Taxes, he has rendered living in France ſo hard to the lower Sort of People, and, by deſtroying all Confidence in the Government, has ſo chagrined People that have Money, that, in all Probability, Numbers of the former will retire wherever they can get Bread, and almoſt all the latter will convey their valuable Effects where they may be turned into Caſh, and employed in the Purchaſe of Funds where they may be ſafe.

A Letter from Paris, of the 26th of October, ſays, "The more we attend to the Loſs of Quebec, and the Conſequences that may reſult from it, the greater is our Conſternation, and the greater alſo is the Eagerneſs of the Court to take Revenge on England." Highly irritated at being beat both by Sea and Land, the King twice aſſembled his Council, upon receiving the diſagreeable News, and told his Miniſters, "That there was no Medium; either each of them neglected the Affairs of his Department, or he was betrayed both by his Generals by Land, and by his Admirals by Sea: That as the whole Hiſtory of France was filled with the Trophies and Victories gained by their Predeceſſors over his Enemies, his Majeſty, and the whole French Nation, would be covered with Shame and Confuſion, and be the Objects of Contempt to all Poſterity, if efficacious Meaſures ſhould not be taken to humble the Pride of his Enemies: That it behoved them, therefore, to make vigorous Efforts, that in a Couple of Months not only the Checks he had ſuffered might be repaired, but alſo ſuch a Blow be given to the Britiſh Iſles, as ſhould oblige England to agree to a Peace."

This Speech, delivered with Grief ſtrongly painted in his Countenance, made the whole Council very ſerious: "They aſſured his Majeſty of their inviolable and unſhaken Fidelity; and that agreeable to his Majeſty's Deſire, they would unanimouſly take ſuch well concerted and efficacious Meaſures, as ſhould, they hoped, if not indemnify his Majeſty for the Loſſes he had ſuffered, at leaſt oblige his Enemies to ſubmit to a juſt and honourable Peace."

Beſides a Term already propoſed by the French for Peace, we hear that they have offered to demoliſh the Harbour of Dunkirk, and all their flat bottomed Boats, and to ſend us over four Perſons of Rank, as Hoſtages for their Faith.

The Swan, Farley, is arrived at Dover from New-York, in 25 Days, bound to Hamburgh.

Orders are given for guarding all ſuch Parts of the Coaſts of this Kingdom as are moſt likely for the French to attempt a Deſcent on, for which Purpoſe Troops are every where in Motion, and three or four Regiments of Horſe are gone to the Coaſts of Kent and Suſſex.

We expect Admiral Rodney, with his Squadron, will return to the Coaſt of France the firſt fair Wind.

At Spithead, the Admirals Holborne and Rodney, with 16 Ships.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Nov. 12.

"Yeſterday arrived at Spithead Admirals Durell and Holmes, with the following Ships, from Quebec, viz. the Princeſs Amelia, Dublin, Royal William, Terrible, Centurion, Prince Frederick, and Sea-horſe; the Baltimore and Pelican Bombs, Veſuvius Fireſhip, and 16 Sail of Tranſports. The Neptune and Strombolo parted Company with the above Ships as they were coming down the River. The Stirling-Caſtle alſo came down, but went to Liſbon.

"Admiral Saunders, they ſay, may be hourly expected up, and that the following Ships are to winter at Quebec, and Halifax; at Quebec, the Fowey and Hind Frigates, and Race-horſe Bomb; at Halifax, the Northumberland, Lord Colvill, Commodore; Alcide, Trident, Pembroke, and Prince of Orange, with two or three Frigates, and a Bomb.

"The Corps of General Wolfe is on board the Royal William."

NEW-YORK, January 25.

The Harriot Snow Packet Boat, Captain Bonnell, left Falmouth in Company with Captain Chambers, and may be hourly expected. Captain Morris is arrived at Falmouth from this Place.

The Day Captain Chambers left Falmouth, one of the Cutters left to cruize off Breſt, arrived there with Intelligence, that ſhe ſaw 25 Sail of French Men of War ſteering ſoutherly from Breſt, and bound into the Bay, to join their Tranſports. About this Time the Admirals Hawke and Hardy were off Uſhant, and it was not doubted but they would ſoon overhaul the Monſieurs. Sir Edward's Fleet is 30 Sail of the Line, beſides Frigates.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.

Since our laſt the following Captains have got up to Reedy-Iſland, viz. Captain Rogers, from Jamaica; Captain Polegreen, from Barbados; Captain Hall, from Antigua; Captain Southey, from Guadaloupe; Capt. M'Kinley, from Dublin; and Captain Donnell, from Boſton.

By Captain Polegreen, from Barbados, we have Advice, that two French Privateers, one of 14, the other of 16 Guns, were lately taken, and carried in there, by the Barbados, and Creſcent Frigate.---Captain Polegreen, on Friday laſt, about 25 Leagues from the Land, ſpoke with the Snow Northern Laſs, bound to New-York, from Monto-Chriſti.

The Ship Kingſton, Captain Gibbons, from the Bay for New-York, is loſt.

Arrivals from this Port.

At London, the Snow Chippenham, Captain Spain.

At Jamaica, Captain Kerr.

At Charles-Town, South-Carolina, The Captains Simpſon, Newbold, Hutton, and Read.

At Bermuda, Captain Trott.

The Captains Sutherland, Cooper, and Conyers, are arrived at Antigua from Virginia.

⁂ *The Courſe of electrical Experiments is propoſed to be exhibited again, at the College, To-morrow and next Day; or, if it ſhould be wet or damp Weather To-morrow, the two firſt dry Days after (Sunday excepted.) The Lecture to begin, each Day, preciſely at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon. Tickets to be had at Mr.* KINNERSLEY's *Houſe, in Market-ſtreet. (Price Half a Dollar for each Lecture.)*

N. B. In this Courſe will be ſhewn, that Officers and private Soldiers, in the open Field or Camp, may eaſily, by a Pike, Halberd, Sword or Muſket, defend themſelves from being hurt by Lightning in the moſt terrible Thunder-Storm they can ever meet with.

This is intended to be the laſt Exhibition of theſe Experiments for this Seaſon.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negro Man, by Trade a Cooper, and has been to Sea three or four Voyages; would ſuit a Merchant for a Cooper of a Veſſel, or a Sailor; has had the Small-pox and Meaſles, and is about 26 Years of Age. Enquire at the New Printing-Office. Tbc.

To be SOLD,

A Likely Iriſh Servant Girl, who has above five Years and an Half to ſerve; is fit for Town or Country Buſineſs, and has had the Small-Pox. Enquire at the New Printing-Office. ♎

Bucks County, January 29, 1760.

BROKE out of Newtown Goal, laſt Night, the following Perſons, viz One James Warren, an Iriſhman, by Trade a Currier, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high: Had on a yellow Wig, a Snuff coloured Broadcloth Coat, a blue Jacket, new green Pluſh Breeches, grey Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, and old Beaver Hat; he is about 28 Years of Age. The other named Robert Dunlap, an Iriſhman, about 30 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, of a freſh Complexion, full faced, and has black Hair: Had on a blue Coat, with Metal Buttons, a white Flannel Jacket, blue Cloth Breeches, old Shoes, and Yarn Stockings. Any Perſon taking up and ſecuring, in any of His Majeſty's Goals, the above Priſoners, ſhall receive for the ſaid Warren Three Pounds Reward, and for Dunlap Thirty Shillings, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOSEPH THORNTON, Sheriff. ɟ

NOtice is hereby given, that Monday, the 11th Day of February next, is appointed to pay off the Company of Captain Alexander Anderſon of the New Jerſey Forces, at the Houſe of Nathaniel Parker in Trenton; therefore all concerned, are deſired to attend. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, *Captain in the Jerſey Regiment*

To be SOLD,

A Plantation, ſituated in Northwales Townſhip, Philadelphia County, containing 200 Acres of good Land, one Half thereof cleared, whereof there is about 10 or 12 Acres of Meadow, with a conſtant Stream of Water running through the ſame, and about 15 or 20 Acres more may be made; the Woodland is well timbered. There is on the ſaid Plantation a good new Stone Houſe, two ſtories high, with four Rooms on a Floor, with a convenient Kitchen, Cellar, and Spring-houſe under the ſame, good Barn and Stables, with three good bearing Orchards. The ſaid Place is very conveniently ſituated, being within about three Miles of four Merchant Mills, and within 17 of Philadelphia, and very ſuitable for a Store or Tavern, or any other publick Buſineſs, by Reaſon of three public Roads meeting on the ſaid Premiſes, near the Stone Milk houſe. For Terms of Sale, enquire of Evan Evans, living on the ſaid Premiſes. ¶

TO be ſold by THOMAS STAPLER, of Middletown, in Bucks County, at the Four Lane Ends, about 7 Miles from Briſtol, a good Stone Houſe, and Brick Smith's Shop, and a good Orchard, containing about two Acres, convenient for any public Buſineſs. For Title and Terms of Sale, apply to the abovesaid Thomas Stapler, on the Premiſes. ‡

RUN away from his Bail in New-Caſtle, on the 20th of this inſtant January, an Iriſhman, named John Connor, about five Feet five Inches high, and has red Hair: Had on when he went away, a green Coat, red Jacket, and Buckſkin Breeches; he alſo picked a Recruiting Serjeant's Pocket of Four Pounds Four Shillings. Whoever takes up ſaid Connor, and confines him in any of his Majeſty's Goals in America, ſo as he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, paid by ABIGAIL WHITELY, Tavern keeper, in New-Caſtle.---Said Connor was out this laſt Campaign, in Capt. Vanbebber's Company. ⊕

A GOOD COOPER, either with or without a ſmall Family, to make Flour and Bread Barrels, chiefly, and at a high Price, by applying to ROBERT LEWIS, of Philadelphia, to work at his Mills on Saſſafras, or to Daniel Jackſon, Clerk at ſaid Mills, may meet with conſtant Employment, either by the Year, or per Caſk: If they have an Apprentice, or can otherwiſe engage for 1500 or 2000 Caſks yearly, they may; Timber at the Shop Door for the firſt Year's Work; their Caſh paid at every Week's End. There is a Houſe very handy to the Mill, for a ſmall Family, may be had on very reaſonable Terms. 35s. Tbc.

CAme to the Plantation of William Morgan, in Roxburgh Townſhip, Philadelphia County, ſome Time ago, two Cows, one black, the other red; the one very old, the other a Heifer. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have them again.

ıb WILLIAM MORGAN.

Philadelphia, January 13, 1760.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court, held at Philadelphia, for the County of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 17th Day of December laſt paſt, will be expoſed to Sale by public Vendue, on Monday, the fourth Day of February next, at the Houſe of Derrick Van Pelts, at the Sign of the Broad Axe, on Schippac Road; a certain Piece or Lot of Land, to be taken off the North Eaſt End of a Tract of about 94 Acres of Land, late the Eſtate of Joſeph Hallowell, late of Whitemarſh, deceaſed; containing 60 Acres. The above Land is pleaſantly ſituated on the Schippac Road, about 14 Miles from the City of Philadelphia, and lies contiguous to ſeveral Griſt-Mills; is choice Land, and well wooded; is very ſuitable for a Gentleman's Seat, a Storekeeper or a Tradeſman, and will be divided into three 20 Acre Lots, for the Conveniency of the Purchaſers. A Plan of the ſaid Lots may be ſeen at the Time and Place of Sale, where Attendance will be given by Sarah Hallowell, and William Hallowell, Adminiſtrators.

N. B. Sundry Creatures, of the Horſe Kind, with ſeveral Cows, alſo ſome Implements of Huſbandry, and Houſhold Furniture, will be ſold at the ſame Time, at the late Dwelling-houſe of the aforeſaid Joſeph Hallowell, deceaſed. ⊕

SAMUEL HOWELL

HAS removed his ſtore from the Corner of Strawberry-Alley, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, to the houſe in which Matthias Aſpden lately dwelt, the lower ſide of Water-ſtreet, ſeveral doors above Market-ſtreet, and has lately imported in the William and Mary, and other late Veſſels from London, and to be ſold very low for ready money, viz. Striped duffils, ſcarlet and blue broadcloth, fine ſcarlet and blue naps ſcarlet and red flannels, white and emboſſed do. bathbricks, kerſeys and plains, 7 qr. ſpotted ermin, ſpotted ſwanſkin, black and cloth coloured pelong, green and red 6-qr. nap, 7 and 8 qr. blankets and rugs beſt ozenbrigs, cotton and linen checks, Iriſh linens blue, drab, ſcarlet and olive ſhaloons, thickſets, tammies, durants, calimancoes, poplins, nonpareils, ſtriped and blue and brown cambiets, fine and coarſe writing paper, buckram, large and ſmall culgee ſilk handkerchiefs, plain and croſs barred rozet ſilk handkerchiefs ſilk mittens, womens black, white and cloth colour'd gloves and mitts, mens white, yellow and cloth colour'd gloves, mens white, black, and grey ribbed and plain worſted hoſe, womens white and blue hoſe, thread do. mens ribbed cotton hoſe, black, cloth, white, crow and light baladine ſewing ſilk, ſcarlet and plad gartering, ſtriped cotton tape, filletting do. bobbin, worſted bindings, Scotch, ſtiching and dozen thread, colour'd do. braſs, white and ſteel ſhoe and knee buckles, copper ſhoe and knee regimental buckles, large and ſmall cuttoe and piſtol end knives, ſeal-end and Barlow do. capt and uncapt pen knives, ſmall taylors ſhears, ſciſſars, razors, braſs ink pots, lancets, buck and bone table knives and forks, awl blades and tacks, braſs and glaſs ſleeve buttons, founders do. ſet ſleeve and veſt buttons, pins and needles, ivory combs, 6 qr. muſlin, cambricks and lawn, in pieces and patches, yd. wd. clear lawn, long lawn, black, red, blue and yellow taffeties, ribbons ſattin and paduſoy ribbons, ſilk and cotton figured do. black do. cotton laces black, yellow, pink, blue, white, purple and green gauze handkerchiefs, black mode, bed-bunts and bed ticking, ſcarlet and cloth womens cloaks, Ruſſia and clouting diaper, dark and light ground calicoes, red and white do. dark and light chints, cottons, china blue calicoes, cloth and ſcarlet knit breeches patterns, 7-8ths and yd. wd. Cyprus gauze, powder, ſhot and lead, Scotch and kenting handkerchiefs, Stedman's beſt mill ſaws, madder in ſmall caſks, boxes of toys, well ſorted, cotton holland, mohair ſorted, ſilk and hair do. fine ſilk twiſt, mohair buttons, braſs do. horſe whips, necklace beads, worſted and cotton caps, Dilworth's ſpelling books, ſmall hoſieries, braſs and ſteel thimbles, black and Leghorn hats, beſt London ſteel, A. C. No. 3. ſeythes, ſickles, brimſtone and allom. Beſt French indigo and coffee, Philadelphia rum, and melaſſes by the hoſhead.

To be SOLD by

JONATHAN EVANS,

In Front-ſtreet,

CHOICE old Madeira and Teneriffe Wines, in Pipes and Quarter Caſks; and old Jamaica Spirit, by the Puncheon. He likewiſe ſells Jamaica Spirit, French Brandy, Madeira, Sack, Sherry, and White Wine, by the Gallon, as uſual. ⊙ 6 W.

Lately imported, and to be ſold by

JOHN RHEA,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, about Half way between Market and Cheſnut Streets for ready Money or ſhort Credit,

A NEAT Aſſortment of European and India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

All Perſons indebted to the ſaid John Rhea, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt WILLIAM DENNY, Eſq; are deſired to ſend their Accounts immediately to the New-Printing Office.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1760.

THESE are to forewarn all Perſons from taking an Aſſignment on a Note payable to Benjamin Loxley, of this City, Carpenter, on or about the 27th of March next, for Seventeen Pounds Ten Shillings, Pennſylvania Currency, as the ſaid Note was given in part Pay for a Negroe Woman, ſold the Subſcriber by Archibald Morffett, of Glouceſter County, New Jerſey, which Wench, when ſold, was diſtempered, and a Suit of Law is now brought againſt the ſaid Morffett, for Recovery of the Money already paid, and the Damages thereon, ſuſtained by the Subſcriber, who will not pay the ſaid Note, until the Suit is determined.

¶ JOHN SAWER.

NOtice is hereby given, that if Joſeph Martin, who left Bally Martin, in the County of Down, near Killincy, in Ireland, on the 10th of July, 1750, and took his Paſſage from Lairn for New-York, is ſtill alive, and will come to the New-Printing Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, he will hear of ſomething to his Advantage. ¶

N. B. Said Joſeph Martin kept School ſome time in the Jerſeys.

To be SOLD and LETT,

SUndry Plantations, ſituated in Uwchland and Weſtnantmill Townſhips, Cheſter County, with good Dwelling-houſes, Out-houſes, and a good Meadow to each Place, all in good Repair; the Rents may be from Four Pounds to Forty; likewiſe a good Merchant Mill, with two Pair of Stones, a conſtant Stream of Water, with Race and Dam, may be kept in Repair with very little Expence, and a good Saw-mill contiguous to the ſame. Any Perſon inclining to rent, or purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to Thomas Hubbert, at the Sign of the White Horſe, on the Road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, or to Joſeph Phipps in Uwchland, near the Premiſes. ⊖ Tbc 3. M.

To be SOLD,

A YOUNG Negroe Wench; ſhe can cook, waſh and iron, and do other Sorts of Houſe-work well, is about 21 Years of Age, and has had the Small-pox and Meaſles. Alſo a Son of hers, named Cæſar, about two Years old, who has alſo had the Small-pox and Meaſles. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office, or of Benjamin Loxley, in Philadelphia. §

To be SOLD,

A VERY likely Negroe Man, about 28 or 29 Years of Age, has had the Small-Pox and Meaſles; has been in this Province about 19 Years with the ſame Maſter that firſt imported him. He is a good Seaman, and much liked by all Maſters of Ships he has failed with. He likewiſe underſtands moſt Parts of Country Work, ſuch as Plowing, Sowing, Mowing, Chopping of Wood, and Driving a Cart or Waggon, &c. For further Particulars, enquire at the New-Printing-Office. Tbc∫.

Hanover, Oct. 14. General Imhoff waits for his Reinforcements to march ſtrait to M. d'Armentieres. Mean while he endeavours to maintain, by ſmall Skirmiſhes, and Coups de main, the Aſcendency which our Troops ſeem to have gained over the Troops of France. Whilſt he was advancing by Applehuſen to Dulmen, he ſent forward to Dorſten a large Body of Light Troops, ſupported by ſome Infantry and Horſe, the Whole under the Command of Adjutant-General Bulow. This Officer marched with ſuch Speed and Secrecy, that his whole Corps arrived within Sight of Dorſten at Noon. To render the Surprize more complete, he himſelf left the main Body, attended only by ſix Huſſars. Accordingly, the Guard at the Head of the Bridge were cut in Pieces, and thoſe who ran to their Aſſiſtance were repulſed. Mean while the Alarm ſpread; the French had Time to ſhut the Gate; and the Time which the Heſſians and Scheiter's Grenadiers required to force it, gave the Enemy Time to evacuate the Town. They fled acroſs Fields with a ſmall Part of their Arms and Baggage; but they were not all equally lucky, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, and 80 private Men, were made Priſoners. Next Day, a Lieutenant-Colonel, who had ſecreted himſelf in the Place, and deſpaired of eſcaping, voluntarily ſurrendered himſelf.

LONDON.

Kenſington, Oct. 20. This Day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, waited on His Majeſty, and being introduced by the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, preſented the following Addreſs, which was ſpoke by Sir William Moreton, Knight, the Recorder.

To the KING*'s Moſt Excellent* MAJESTY,

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your MAJESTY

TO accept the moſt humble, but warmeſt Congratulations of His Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, upon the rapid and uninterrupted Series of Victories and Succeſſes, which, under the divine Bleſſing, have attended your Majeſty's Arms by Sea and Land, within the Compaſs of this diſtinguiſhed and ever-memorable Year.

The Reduction of Fort Du Queſne on the Ohio; of the Iſland of Goree in Africa; and of Guadaloupe, with its Dependencies, in the Weſt-Indies; the Repulſe and Defeat of the whole French Army by a Handful of Infantry in the Plains of Minden; the Taking of Niagara, Ticonderoga, and Crown-Point; the Naval Victory off Cape Lagos; the Advantages gained over the French Nation in the Eaſt-Indies; and above all, the Conqueſt of Quebec (the Capital of the French Empire in North-America) in a Manner ſo glorious to your Majeſty's Arms, againſt every Advantage of Situation and ſuperior Numbers, are ſuch Events, as will for ever render your Majeſty's auſpicious Reign the Favourite Æra in the Hiſtory of Great-Britain.

But whilſt we reflect with Surpriſe and Gratitude upon this laſt and moſt important Conqueſt, permit us, gracious Sovereign, to expreſs our great Regret for the immenſe (though almoſt only) Loſs which has attended it, in the Death of that gallant General, whoſe Abilities formed, whoſe Courage attempted, and whoſe Conduct happily effected the glorious Enterpriſe in which he fell, leaving to future Times an heroic Example of military Skill, Diſcipline and Fortitude.

Meaſures of ſuch National Concern, ſo invariably purſued, and Acquiſitions of ſo much Conſequence to the Power and Trade of Great-Britain, are the nobleſt Proofs of your Majeſty's paternal Affection, and Regard for the true Intereſt of your Kingdoms, and reflect Honour upon thoſe, whom your Majeſty has been pleaſed to admit into your Council, or to entruſt with the Conduct of your Fleets and Armies.

Theſe will ever command the Lives and Fortunes of a free and grateful People, in Defence of your Majeſty's Sacred Perſon, and Royal Family, againſt the Attempts of all your Enemies. And we humbly truſt, that Almighty God will bleſs your Majeſty's ſalutary Intentions with a Continuance of Succeſs, and thereby in Time lead us to a ſafe and honourable Peace.

Signed by Order of Court,
JAMES HODGES.

To which Addreſs His Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer.

I Receive, with particular Satisfaction, this moſt dutiful and loyal Addreſs, as an additional Mark of your Affection to my Perſon, and of your ſignal Zeal for the Honour of my Government, in this juſt and neceſſary War. Our Succeſſes are, under the Bleſſing of God, the natural and happy Fruit of Union amongſt my People, and of Ability and Valour in my Fleets and Armies. I have an entire Confidence in this truly national Spirit; and the City of London may depend on my tender Care for the Rights, Trade, Colonies, and Navigation of my faithful Subjects."

They were all received very graciouſly, and had the Honour to kiſs His Majeſty's Hand.

LONDON, *October* 16.

Many private Letters from France ſay, that if the French Miniſtry do not at leaſt attempt an Invaſion, they are in Apprehenſions of an Inſurrection, at leaſt in the Weſt Part of France, where the Trade is entirely ruined, and the People made deſperate.

Some private Letters, by laſt Saturday's Mail, ſay poſitively, that Count Daun with his Army were retiring towards Bohemia, that their Communication with the Ruſſians was entirely cut off, and that the Ruſſians were repaſſing the Oder.

October 18. The brave General Wolfe was in Contract of Marriage to a Lady of great Fortune, to be conſummated on his Return to England.

According to Advices from Magdeburgh, of the 3d Inſtant, the Ruſſians cannot form the Siege of Glogau without firſt coming to a deciſive Action; which they do not chuſe to venture, as ſuch another Victory as their laſt would totally ruin their Army.

Private Letters from Germany, by this Dutch Mail, bring Advice, that the Ruſſians were re-paſſing the Oder, and the King of Pruſſia was cloſe at their Heels: That Prince Henry and the Generals Wunſch and Finck, with their Troops, were all joined: That a Battle with Marſhal Count Daun was daily expected; and that the French Garriſon at Munſter had made a Sally, but were repulſed by the Allies with great Loſs.

Extract of a Letter from Franckfort, on the Mayne, Oct. 8.

" We hear that Marſhal Daun, who was encamped the 24th of laſt Month at Reichenbach, returned the next Day to Bautzen, in order to prevent Prince Henry, who intended to go thither by the Way of Rothenburg; and as his Royal Highneſs marched afterwards for Saxony, Marſhal Daun has been obliged to draw near the Elbe."

October 19. On Tueſday laſt His Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on Captain James Douglas, who lately commanded the Alcide Man of War, and to make him a Preſent of 500 l. As alſo to make a Preſent of 500 l. unto Colonel John Hale; both of whom brought the News of the taking of Quebec.

Yeſterday two Expreſſes arrived with the Dutch Mail, one of which, it is reported, brings an Account that there has been an Action between Prince Ferdinand and the French, in which the latter were defeated.

They write from Liſbon, that M. de la Clue is in ſo much Danger that his Life is deſpaired of.

Spoken extempore on the Receipt of the News of the taking of

QUEBEC.

Friend PITT (ſays a Quaker) thou wilt ruin us quite,
Why my Windows are broke almoſt every Night.
Mr. Stiff (ſays a Churchman) who was ſtanding hard by,
Pray why ſhould not you ſhut up Shop as well as I?
With Bonfires and Candles, we ſhall all be undone,
If this Fellow goes on, he will put out the Sun.
I will join with Thee, Neighbour, in any Abuſe,
For already thou ſeeſt, that the Moon's of no Uſe.

A French Ship, from France to Quebec, is taken by a Man of War, commanded by Capt. Kennedy, and carried into Gibraltar.

Letters from Saxony, of the 6th Inſtant, ſay, that Count Daun, with his Army, went through Dreſden, and joined the Army of the Empire, to cover the weakeſt Part of that City on the Land Side towards Luſatia: That the Garriſon there is very numerous, ſo that moſt Part of the Houſe-keepers have 20 or 30 Men quartered on them; and that the Communication with that Place is again cut off.

By a Letter from the King of Pruſſia's Camp, near Glogau, in Sileſia, we are informed, that a Miſunderſtanding had ariſen between the Ruſſian and Auſtrian Generals, on Account of the Delay of the Ruſſians in not beſieging that Place, on which Account the Armies had ſeparated, and that the Ruſſians were retreating with great Expedition to re-paſs the Oder, and retire to Poland; but as his Pruſſian Majeſty was in full March after them, it was expected that he would compel them to a ſecond Engagement before they had accompliſhed the ſame: It is further added, that the King of Pruſſia's Army, by the Reinforcements that had joined him, conſiſted of 70,000 effective Men.

There is Advice that Captain Thurot, with his little Squadron, and about 1500 Land Forces on board, ſlipt out of Dunkirk two or three Days ago, and is judged to have ſteered Northward: Commodore Boys is ſailed in queſt of him. It is ſuppoſed this French Squadron may be going upon an Expedition to Goree, or ſome other Place on the Coaſt of Africa.

A private Letter from Hamburgh, of the 6th Inſtant, ſays, they had a Report there, that the Ruſſian Army, in re-paſſing the Oder, have loſt about ſeven Thouſand Men, by the breaking down of ſome Bridges, whilſt the Pruſſians were preſſing cloſe upon them.

The late brave General Wolfe was about Thirty-five Years of Age, an Ornament to the Army, the Parent of a Soldier, and quite the humane and humble Man, which fitly qualified him for the great Poſt in which he died, doing immortal Service and Honour to his King and Country, and immortaliſing his Name. He commenced his military Life in the Year 1740, and was going with his Father in the ſame Year in the Expedition againſt Carthagena, under General Wentworth, but being taken ill, was ſent aſhore.

The following Anecdote is related concerning the Death of the brave General Wolfe. That he firſt received a Shot a little above his Wriſt, and immediately took out his Handkerchief, wrapped it about his Arm, and continued the Action. He then received another Shot in his Belly; after which he alſo continued the Fight; but receiving another Shot near the Breaſt, he fell backward; and having enquired ſome Time after if the French were repulſed, and being aſſured they were, declared, that he then died ſatisfied.

October 23. It is ſaid that a handſome Penſion will be ſettled upon the Mother of the late brave General Wolfe; and that a Monument will be erected to his Memory in Weſtminſter-Abbey, at the Expence of the Government.

They tell us from Genoa, that they are aſſured by Letters from good Hands, that as ſoon as his Catholic Majeſty lands at Barcelona, all Europe will be ſtartled at a Piece of News equally extraordinary and unexpected.

Advices from Barcelona ſay, that the King of Spain has ſent Orders thither to get ready a Train of 20 Pieces of Cannon, with ſix thouſand Tents, and Arms in Proportion; and that an Ordinance of his Catholic Majeſty has been publiſhed there, forbiding to grant Furlows to the Troops.

We are informed, that the French Court ordered Te Deum to be ſung two Days ſucceſſively, on receiving Advice that the Engliſh had met with a Repulſe at Quebec, and deſpaired of effecting any Thing this Seaſon.

It was currently reported Yeſterday, and there ſeemed ſome Foundation for it, that M. Conflans, with the Squadron under his Command, was ſailed from Breſt, but the Day was not mentioned.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, October 19.

" Yeſterday Evening ſailed Sir Edward Hawke, in the Ramillies, with the Royal-George, Duke, Foudroyant, Dorſetſhire, Montague, Nottingham, Kingſton, Mars and Torbay Men of War, and ſeveral Frigates, for the Bay; and this Day ſailed Sir Charles Hardy, in the Union, with the Temple Man of War, for the Bay.

Letters of good Authority, from Magdeburgh, aſſure us, that Prince Henry having joined the Forces under the Generals Finck and Wunſch, is encamped within two Miles of Marſhal Daun, ſo that a Poſt or two will determine what perhaps may terminate the War, who ſhall take Winter Quarters in Saxony for this Year.

Affairs are in a moſt critical Situation at Paris; the King, it is ſaid, has made another ſhort Turn, recalled the Archbiſhop of Paris, named the Prince de Soubiſe to replace M. de Belleiſle, diſgraced Contades, adopted the Plan of the Duke de Choiſeul, and reſolved to carry his Edicts into Execution, though the very Apprehenſion of this has already excited a Commotion in Normandy.

Three Thouſand Regular Troops, encamped at Brumpton, near Chatham, with a fine Train of Artillery, are ready to march at a Minute's Warning.

October 25. Letters from Paris of the 12th Inſtant import, that the Officers are raiſing Recruits for the Army with the utmoſt Diligence; and as the Nobility and Gentry have, in Conſequence of the new Taxes, made a Reform of their Domeſticks, a great Number of young Fellows, who have been diſcharged, enter into the Service.

It is added, that Prince Galitzin, a Ruſſian Lieutenant-General, was arrived there from the Army in Sileſia, and gave an Account, that the Ruſſian Army was going into Winter Quarters in Poland.

Advice was received on Tueſday, that Sir Edward Hawke, and Sir Charles Hardy, were returned to their Station off Breſt; and that M. Conflans was not ſailed, as was reported.

Tueſday Admiral Rodney ſailed from the Downs in his Majeſty's Ship Deptford, with the Brilliant Frigate, to the Weſtward.

October 26. We are informed that when Sir Edward Hawke left the Bay, he detached Captain Harvey to the Southward with a ſufficient Force to look M. Bompar in the Face, if he ſhould fall in with him on his Return from the Leeward Iſlands.

We hear that Admiral Boſcawen is appointed General of Marines.

At Spithead, Admiral Holborne, with 17 Sail of Men of War.

Letters from Holland adviſe, that the French Court are apprehenſive of an Inſurrection in Normandy; to prevent which, and their being aſſiſted therein by the Engliſh, they had within a few Days marched upwards of 10,000 Troops into that Quarter.

By a Letter from Admiral Hawke's Fleet we have Advice, that during his Abſence the French Fleet had again attempted to ſail, but the Wind changing, detained them till his Return into the Bay, on which they went back again into the Harbour.

Tueſday laſt his Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint the Honourable Major General Barrington, Colonel of the 8th (or King's) Regiment of Foot, late Lieutenant General Wolfe's.

The Honourable Brigadier General Monckton, Colonel of the 17th Regiment of Foot, late Brigadier General Forbes's.

The Honourable Brigadier General George Townſhend, Colonel of the 50th Regiment of Foot, in the Room of Major General Hodgſon, preferred.

The Honourable Brigadier General James Murray, to be Colonel of a Battalion of the 60th (or Royal American) Regiment, in the Room of Brigadier General Monckton, removed.

The Right Honourable Lord Frederick Cavendiſh, to be Colonel of the 64th Regiment of Foot, in the Room of Brigadier Townſhend, removed.

George Gray, Eſq; to be Colonel of the 67th Regiment of Foot, in the Room of General Wolfe.

It is ſaid that William Henry Lyttleton, Eſq; Governor of South-Carolina, will ſucceed the late Colonel Haldane, as Governor of Jamaica.

Before M. de Montcalm died, he generouſly ſaid, that he had got his Death fighting againſt the braveſt Troops in the World, at the Head of the greateſt Poltroons that ever carried Muſkets.

October 27. On Saturday Night came Advice, that the Hercules, Captain Porter, had fallen in with a French Ship of 74 Guns in the Bay, and engaged her for ſome Time; but a Shot unfortunately carrying away his Main-Top-Maſt, the Frenchman took that Opportunity to get away from him. Captain Porter was wounded in his Head, and in one of his Legs, but the Wounds are not dangerous.

October 30. On Tueſday three Cutters, in the Service of the Government, arrived at Yarmouth from the Downs, and next Day proceeded to get Intelligence of Monſieur Thurot's Squadron, which was lately ſeen, by ſome Dutch Veſſels, off the Iſle of Ulie, at the Entrance of the Texel, ſteering Northward.

Sunday an Expreſs arrived from Edinburgh with Advice, that on Thurſday laſt Commodore Boys, with eight Men of War, arrived in the Firth, and was victualling with all Expedition, to go in Queſt of Monſieur Thurot's Spuadron, who is ſuppoſed to be in the North Sea.

Sir Piercy Brett is, we hear, gone to cruize off Cape Clear; he has been joined by more Ships than he took out of the Downs with him.

The Floriſſant, a French Man of War, of 74 Guns, from Martinico, is arrived at Cadiz, in 53 Days. This is the Ship that Captain Tyrrel, of the Buckingham, had an Engagement with in the Weſt-Indies, ſome Time ago; and ſhe is thought to be the Ship that engaged the Hercules.

By a Letter from Hanover of the 16th Inſtant, we have Advice of a ſmart Engagement that happened between a Body of 500 Hanoverian Hunters, and a Body of French, under the Command of M. Clermont, in which the latter were defeated, with the Loſs of 200 killed and taken Priſoners; the reſt, with their Commander, made their Eſcape.

November 9. His Majeſty has promoted Colonel Hale, who came over here with the News of the taking of Quebec, to be Colonel of a Regiment of Light-horſe, to be forthwith raiſed.

'It is aſſured that France is determined to make a Deſcent in Ireland or in Scotland; and that the Duke d'Aguillon is ready to put to Sea; nevertheleſs we can ſcarce believe this News, as we know that the Court of London has given ſuch Orders to its Admirals, that it will be impoſſible for the French to undertake any Thing of Importance.'

Baron Knyphauſen received Advice Yeſterday, by an Expreſs, that Part of Prince Henry's Army, commanded by General Wunſch, entirely defeated a conſiderable Body of Auſtrians, detached by M. Daun, under the Command of the Duke d'Aremburg, made a great Slaughter, and took upwards of 1000 Priſoners.

By Letters from Edinburgh, dated the 3d Inſtant, there is Advice of Monſieur Thurot's Squadron being off of Peter-Head, the 1ſt of this Month.

Charles-Town (South Carolina) *December* 1.

On Wedneſday arrived here, two Veſſels from Bermuda, one of them the famous Oliver Cromwell Privateer, of St. Kitts, lately commanded by Captain Reid. By theſe we have an Account, that the Brig taken by the Minerva and Royal-Ann, was ſafe arrived there, and had proved a valuable Prize; that the ſame Privateers had alſo taken a French Schooner from Martinico for Coracoa, with 100 Hogſheads of Sugar, 40,000 lb. Coffee, &c. which the Minerva carried in, and left the Royal-Ann in Chaſe of two others.

December 8. Laſt Tueſday Evening arrived here, in Captain White from New-York, Lieut. Maine, with a Detachment of the Royal Train of Artillery. On Thurſday Morning Mr. Maine ſet out for the Army.

Captain M'Alpine from St. Kitts, on the 21ſt ult. in Lat. 26, 20. Long. 72. W. was taken by a French Letter of Marque Snow, called La Villegenie, of and for St. Malo, from Port Louis, on Hiſpaniola, M. Pierre de Chateau-

Left at the *New-Printing-Office*, ſome Weeks ago, ſome Paper-Money. The Owner, deſcribing the Bills, may have them again.

LONDON, October 25.

We hear Captain E. Cooke is arrived in Town from the Leeward Iſlands. This Gentleman, by particular Deſire of the principal Inhabitants of the Iſland of St. Chriſtophers, raiſed 700 Men, and was Commodore of eight Sail of Privateers, with which he went and took the Iſlands of St. Bartholomew's, and St. Martin's. St. Bartholomew's was a Neſt-hole for the French Privateers, who greatly diſtreſſed the Trade of the Engliſh Iſlands. Captain Cooke took in the Harbour, three Sail of French Privateers; in the Engagement, the French Governor, Monſieur le Grove, was killed; Captain Cooke ſhot through the Arm with a Piece of Bar-lead; and the Work was deſperate for three Hours and an Half. During the Engagement one of the Engliſh Privateers blew up, by which Accident 20 Men were killed and wounded.

The above Gentleman, in the Time of the late Rebellion, took a Ship loaded with Arms and Ammunition, bound for the Pretender, and was rewarded by His Majeſty with 500 l.

They write from Francfort, of the 14th Inſtant, that the Day before, 18 Pieces of Cannon, drawn by 15 or 16 Horſes each, 8 Mortars, 14 Field-Pieces, and other Artillery, 200 Waggons with Bombs, Cannon Balls, and Carcaſes, were brought by the French from Gieſſen to that City.

The Caſe of the French.

Brunſwick drives them.
Ferdinand beats them.
King---ſlays them.
Wald---graves them.
Am---hurts them.
Wolf tears them.
How ſcares them.
Boſ---cowes them.
Brod---rakes them.
Hawke takes them.
Rod flogs them.
Oſ---burns them.
Townſ---ends them.
Nothing mends them.

"The Conqueſt of Quebec is ſo ſudden, ſo ſurprizing, and ſo ſtupendous a Mark of the Bleſſing of Providence upon our juſt Cauſe, that it requires ſome Time to contemplate its Circumſtances, before one can ſpeak of it with Propriety. The Britiſh Troops have followed their Enemies into the Receſſes of that frozen Country, where they ſeemed to be covered by Nature with Snows, Fogs, and Rocks, againſt the Approach of the moſt injured. But we have overcome all Obſtacles on Land and Water; our Seamen have ſailed, and ſailed without Loſs, up that intricate River of St. Lawrence, ſo infamous for Shoals, and Shipwrecks. Our Soldiers have traverſed inhoſpitable Plains, been expoſed to all the Extremities of Weather, and have ſcaled almoſt inacceſſible Mountains, to find thoſe Foes, whoſe remaining Courage was grounded on a Suppoſition, that they were not to be reached, and vainly looked upon themſelves as invincible, becauſe their Poſts were inacceſſible.

"But with all the Advantages that Situation could give, they had likewiſe that of Superiority in Number. The uſual Situation of Things was reverſed, the Aſſailants were but few, the Defendants were numerous. They had ſuch Advantages as were commonly thought to warrant Succeſs; they had Leiſure to form, they had numerous Batteries in Front, and a regular Fortreſs in their Rear: Yet with all theſe Advantages they were beaten; beaten by Troops that had gone through incredible Fatigue in arriving on the Ground on which they fought; formed as they arrived, and engaged as ſoon as they were formed.

"But what was it that lent theſe bold daring Men that indefatigable Steadineſs by which they ſurmounted all Obſtacles, and that irreſiſtible Impetuoſity with which, after all this Fatigue, they charged and routed Forces ſuperior, in all Appearance, in every military Advantage? The Example of their Officers, the Honour of their Country, and the Conſciouſneſs of having Juſtice on their Side. It was not the ſavage Luſt of Dominion, the Deſire of acquiring other Mens Properties, or an enthuſiaſtic Notion of ſpreading univerſal Monarchy, that enabled them to perform theſe Wonders. It was the Hopes of giving that Safety to our Colonies by Arms, that never could be obtained by Treaties: It was the noble Reſolution of putting an End to theſe Barbarities, that Savages themſelves would have been aſhamed of committing, if they had not been ſtimulated thereto by the artful Suggeſtions of thoſe, who boaſt moſt of being civilized. It was the glorious Ardour of giving Peace and Protection to the unhappy People thus deluded, and reſtoring Tranquility to America by the only Means that it can be reſtored, the depriving theſe Diſturbers of Mankind of their Weapons, and thereby impoſing upon them a Neceſſity of being quiet. Theſe are the Circumſtances that enhance their Glory, adorn their Victory, and ought to endear them for ever to that Country to which their Behaviour does ſo much Honour."

October 29. The Mother of the late General Wolfe, who ſo glorioully fell before the Walls of Quebec, is, we hear, ſo much affected for the Loſs of her Son, that it is feared ſhe will never get the better of her Diſorder.

Thurſday the 29th of November is appointed for a general Thankſgiving, for the late Succeſs of His Majeſty's Arms.

An additional Leaf, by Way of Supplement to the Hague Gazette of Monday laſt, was publiſhed there, containing only a few Lines, dated from Whitehall, October 16. at Midnight, giving an Account of the Surrender of the City and Caſtle of Quebec, and concluding thus: 'In this 'glorious and brilliant Affair we have only to regret 'the Loſs of General Wolfe, whoſe Name will be ever 'dear to his Country. This young Hero, at the Age of '33 Years, had given Proofs of Capacity in military Art, 'which would have done Honour to the greateſt Chieftians.' The ſame Article appeared in the Amſterdam Gazette of Thurſday, where we find it introduced as a Piece of News *very fatal* to France.

October 30. It is ſaid that the Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, Eſq; has wrote a Letter of Condolance to Mrs. Wolfe, Mother of the late brave General, expreſſing the Loſs the Nation has ſuſtained by the Death of her Son, and at the ſame Time expatiating on the Importance and Glory of the Cauſe in which he ſo nobly fell, as a laſting Monument to his Honour.

Marſhal Belleiſle Frigate, Capt. Thurot, Oct. 21.

"In Spite of all the Bravados of the Engliſh, our able Commander has ſlipt through Commodore Boys's numerous Squadron. It was in the Night, between the 17th and 18th, that the wiſh'd-for Gale of Wind ſprung up. We are ſtill ignorant of our Deſtination; but, if Fortune be not entirely againſt us, we ſhall certainly accompliſh what we go upon. Our Veſſel, which may be called the little Admiral of the little Fleet, will give a good Account of any Engliſh Veſſel of whatever Force that ſhall engage her Ship to Ship; though ſhe is but a Frigate of 50 Guns. We are ſteering Northward. [*Bruſſels Gazette.*]

The Achilles Man of War, arrived at Plymouth from the Bay, brings an Account, that there are ſeven Frigates, and 130 Sail of Tranſports in Quiberon Bay, and three Frigates, and 30 Sail of Tranſports at Port L'Orient, waiting an Opportunity to put to Sea; and that a Detachment is made from Sir Edward Hawke's Squadron to cruize off Cape Finiſterre, to look out for Monſieur Bompar's Squadron, expected hourly from St. Domingo.

His Majeſty has ſent Orders to the Board of Works, to prepare the Plan and Eſtimate of a Monument to be erected in Weſtminſter Abbey, to the Memory of General WOLFE, at His Majeſty's own private Expence. The Eſtimate not to exceed 3000 l.

Nov. 9. A Letter from Paris, dated the 23d ult. ſays, "The bad Succeſs of our Armies has given Riſe to very ſerious Reflections at Court. On receiving the News of the taking of Quebec, a grand Council was held in the King's Preſence, to deliberate on the propereſt Meaſures for repairing the immenſe Loſſes we have ſuffered, which, if not ſpeedily remedied, will draw on Calamities that never can be ſurmounted. Some Members ſaid, that it was become abſolutely neceſſary, either to make a final Effort, or ſeriouſly to think of Peace. Others declared openly for a Peace; but in Anſwer to theſe it was alledged, that it would be an indelible Blot on the Honour of France, to think of Peace, before they had done their utmoſt to give a fatal Blow to England, which might enable France to make Peace on honourable Terms. This laſt Advice, tho' diſapproved by many, was, in the End, agreed to; and a Reſolution taken to make a Deſcent in Ireland or in Scotland. It was ſaid that the King was ſtill in a Condition to execute ſuch an Enterprize, and that France would be the Laughing-ſtock of Europe, if ſhe did not revenge the Blows ſhe had received, and the defamatory Libels diſperſed by the Engliſh in almoſt every State in Europe.

"We have received certain Advice, that Prince Ferdinand has ſent a State of the Forces under his Command to his Britannic Majeſty, and at the ſame Time repreſented the Expediency of attacking our Army in, or to diſlodge it from Gieſſen, and even from Francfort. The Court has ſent Notice of theſe Things to the Marſhals d'Etrees and de Contades, and deſired them to be on their Guard."

A Letter from the Hague of the 30th ult. ſays, "Our Deputies, having received freſh Inſtructions, with a Memorial annexed to them (in Conſequence of the Reſolution of the States of Holland and Weſt-Frieſland, of the 8th of September) preſented the Memorial on the 18th Inſtant; the Subſtance of it is, "That the Republic be-"ing led both by Intereſt and Inclination to deſire a Re-"newal of that good Harmony which has always ſubſiſt-"ed between the two Nations, moſt ſincerely wiſhes that "their Differences might be determined as ſoon as poſſi-"ble: That their High Mightineſſes have already agreed "to every Meaſure propoſed for that End; but that the "Britiſh Miniſtry would never pay any Regard to their "Repreſentations, ſince they always refuſed to give an "Anſwer in Writing; and therefore they intreated his "Britannic Majeſty, and his Miniſtry, to give Attention "to the juſt Complaints of the Subjects of the Republic; "that their High Mightineſſes only aſked that their Sub-"jects might have the free Enjoyment of the Treaties be-"tween the two States, particularly that of 1674; which "is the Baſis of the reſpective Difficulties and Claims."

Kenſington, Oct. 30. The following Addreſs of the Mayor, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty of the City of Briſtol, has been preſented to his Majeſty by Robert Nugent, Eſq; one of their Repreſentatives in Parliament; which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty of the City of Briſtol, in Common Council aſſembled.

Moſt gracious SOVEREIGN,

YOUR moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty of the City of Briſtol, in Common Council aſſembled, moſt humbly beſeech Your Majeſty to accept their ſincere Congratulations upon the rapid and victorious Progreſs of Your Majeſty's Arms, eſpecially in this laſt important Event, of reducing to Your Obedience the ſtrong City of Quebec, the Capital of the French Dominions in North-America.

"We can never ſufficiently acknowledge, amongſt the numerous Inſtances of Your Royal Magnanimity, and the Firmneſs and Wiſdom of Your Councils, Your not being diverted by any Circumſtance whatever, from puſhing this juſt and neceſſary War in ſo vigorous and effectual a Manner, in Support of the common Liberties of Europe, and the undoubted Rights and Intereſts of Your Kingdoms: For the late amazing and ſpirited Succeſſes of Your Majeſty's Forces by Sea and Land, adding Conqueſt to Conqueſt thro' the four Quarters of the Globe, muſt manifeſt to all the World, that Your Majeſty, at the Head of a brave and united People, hath ample Power for the Chaſtiſement of faithleſs Nations.

"But what redounds moſt to the Britiſh Glory, is Your Majeſty's Moderation in Victory, and Diſintereſtedneſs in the Uſe You make of it, ſince, amidſt the Horrors of War, Your gallant Commanders remember the Rights of Humanity, and inſtantly afford both Safety and Protection to the Conquered: Tho' indeed every Thing that is generous and noble, is ever to be expected from thoſe who act under Your Majeſty's immediate Orders, and are animated by Your great Example.

"May Your Majeſty long live the Favourite of Heaven, the Patron of Liberty, and the mighty Avenger of public Wrongs: And may You long poſſeſs the Hearts and Affections of Your faithful Subjects, who, truly ſenſible of the Bleſſings and Security they have enjoyed thro' Your Majeſty's auſpicious Reign, are ready to riſe up as one Man in Defence of Your Perſon, Family and Government, againſt every hoſtile Attempt of Your Enemies."

[An Addreſs from the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of Exeter; and another from the Sheriffs, Citizens and Commonalty of Lincoln, have alſo been preſented to his Majeſty, and were very graciouſly received.]

NEW-YORK, January 21.

A Subſcription ſome Days ago was ſet on Foot, and carried on with ſuch Spirit throughout the ſeveral Wards in this City, for the Benefit of the Poor thereof, that a very conſiderable Collection was ſoon made, and, by our worthy Magiſtrates, immediately laid out for the Relief of the Poor, in Wood, &c. all the Neceſſaries of Life, at this Time, being at a much higher Price than was ever known in this City.

By Saturday's Poſt from Albany, we learn, That all was quiet and well at the ſeveral Fortreſſes of Crown-Point, Ticonderoga, Fort William Henry, Oſwego, and Niagara.

A Schooner arrived Saturday Night laſt from the Weſt-Indies, informs, that the Snow Earl of Loudoun, formerly a Privateer out of this Port, unhappily foundered at Sea, homeward bound with Sugars, but that her Crew got ſafe on Shore at Heneago.

[*For more News, return to the Second Page.*]

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

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A PERSON, who writes a good Hand, and underſtands ſomething of Merchants Accounts, and can be recommended for his Fidelity, wants Employ. Apply to W. DUNLAP. *

TO be ſold, by public Vendue, under the Court-Houſe, on Saturday, the Second Day of February next, a Quantity of Indian dreſſed DEER-SKINS.

Philadelphia, January 24, 1760.

TO be ſold by publick Vendue, on the 16th Day of February next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, A Lot of Ground, whereon is erected a good two Story Houſe, a Stable, a Horſe Griſt-Mill (having a Shed over the ſame) with a Pair of good Mill Stones, one whereof is a Cullen, and a well finiſhed Bolting-Mill. The above Lot is ſituated in or near Moyamenſing Townſhip, and within a Quarter of a Mile of the New-Market, on Society-hill. It contains in Front 46 Feet on *Second-ſtreet continued*, and in Depth 200 Feet, and is ſubject to a yearly Ground-rent for ever of Five Pounds Three Shillings and Six-pence Pennſylvania Currency. Any Perſon inclined to purchaſe the above deſcribed Lot and Buildings before the Day of Sale, are deſired to apply to BAYNTON and WHARTON, Merchants, in Philadelphia, who will adviſe them of the Terms, or to ALEXANDER CRAWFORD, in Prince-Town, New Jerſey. Tbc. 4 W.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1760.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. John Maydwell, late of this City Merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted.

Tbc. RICHARD FOOTMAN, Adminiſtrator.

STRAYED away from New-Caſtle, on the 14th of this inſtant January, a black Horſe, about 13 or 14 Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, and one of his Hind-feet white, a natural Pacer, and about 6 Years old. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to Matthias Leamy's, in Whiteland, or ſecures him, ſo that the Owner may have him again, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me

⊕ MATTHIAS LEAMY.

Burlington, January 21, 1760.

ANDREW KONKEL hereby gives Notice, That he and his Brother, Peter Konkel, arrived in Philadelphia from Holland Servants, between five and ſix Years ago; ſince which all he has been able to learn of him is, that he was ſold to one Iſaac Garrett, a few Miles over Schuylkill: Theſe are therefore to requeſt him, the ſaid Iſaac Garrett, or any other Perſon knowing Peter Konkel, to be ſo kind as to let the Advertiſer know where he may be found; or if they would leave Word at Samuel Shoemaker's Store, in Philadelphia, it would do as well; which would greatly oblige their humble Servant,

□ ANDREW KONKEL.

N. B. The Advertiſer lives with Samuel Smith, in Burlington, Weſt New-Jerſey.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, of Goſhen Townſhip, Cheſter County, and Province of Pennſylvania, a Servant Lad, named John Size, about 17 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, is full eyed, has heavy Brows, freſh coloured, has brown Hair, and by Trade a Weaver. He inliſted with Captain Grubb, in the Blues, laſt May, and being lately diſcharged at Lancaſter, it is ſuppoſed he is gone over Saſquehannah, in Company with one James Willi . Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in Cheſter Goal, or delivers him to his ſaid Maſter, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ♂ BARTHOLOMEW TIMS.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, about Two o'Clock on the 11th Day of February next, at the Sign of the Saſſafras Tree, in Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet; a Brick Meſſuage and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the South Side of Saſſafras ſtreet; containing in Breadth 35 Feet and an Half, and in Length 139 Feet; bounded Eaſtward with a Houſe and Lot of Magdalen Robinſon; Southward partly with a Lot of George Spalford, and partly with another Cherry ſtreet Lot; Weſtward with a Lot now or late of Hiliegas's; and Northward with ſaid Saſſafras ſtreet; and alſo a certain yearly Rent or Sum of Three Pounds, Money of Pennſylvania, iſſuing and payable out of a Lot of Ground late in the Poſſeſſion of George Spalford; ſituate on the South End of the Lot above deſcribed, and containing in Breadth on Cherry-ſtreet 17 Feet, and in Length 139 Feet; late the Eſtates of John Deimer, Practitioner in Phyſick, deceaſed: Taken in Execution by

¶ *SAMUEL MORRIS, Sheriff.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

briand, Commander, mounting 12 Carriage Guns, and carrying 40 Men; but was ſuffered to ranſom his Veſſel for 140 l. Sterling. The French Captain behaved with the greateſt Politeneſs and Humanity to Captain M'Alpine and his People, and would not ſuffer either of them, or the Veſſel to be plundered of the leaſt Trifle. He had a Ranſomer on board, for a Snow he had taken 4 Months before, bound from Cadiz for Cork, with Salt and Wine, and had taken four other Engliſh Veſſels, in his outward bound Paſſage.

December 15. Letters from Auguſta, dated the 4th Inſtant, adviſe, that ſince the Return of Mr. Johnſon from the Chactaw Nation, Mr. John Nelſon, and Mr. Maſon, had ſet out with upwards of 50 more Horſe Loads of Goods for that Trade, and all was peaceable and friendly there; that His Majeſty's Agent did not ſet out from the Oakfuſkees Town on the Day he had appointed, the 12th of November, but that by the previous Preparations made, he might move about the 26th, and was expected to reach Auguſta about Chriſtmas, on his Return hither: That in Conſequence of late Orders from Governor Lyttleton, the Garriſon of Fort Moore had been reinforced by 40 Militia Men. And that 14 or 15 Cherokees (ſuppoſed to be one of the Gangs of Murderers belonging to Settico, demanded to be delivered up) on the 27th of November, went to the Houſe of one John Williams, a Cherokee Trader from Virginia, who lives on Broad-River, near John Vann's, and about 70 Miles from Auguſta, almoſt killed the ſaid Williams with a Pipe-Tomahawk, took away every Horſe he had, and plundered his Store of all the Strouds, and other Indian Goods they found therein; that Notice of this Outrage had been ſent to Togulki's Uncle, who was then down the River, and an Offer made of all the Goods he ſhould retake (as a Reward) if he would purſue the Cherokees, but his Anſwer had not yet been received; and that an Expreſs had alſo been ſent on this Occaſion to Governor Ellis, that he might claim the Promiſe made him by the Creeks, to revenge any Outrage the Cherokees might commit on the Georgia Side of the Savannah River.

We hear that Governor Ellis has ordered the Magiſtrates at Auguſta to uſe their beſt Endeavours to prevail on more Chickeſaws to go and join Governor Lyttleton's Army; and that he is endeavouring to prevail with a Party or two of young Creeks to do the ſame.

It is pretty certain, that the Small-Pox has lately raged with great Violence among the Catawba Indians, and that it has carried off near one Half of that Nation, by throwing themſelves into the River as ſoon as they found themſelves ill. This Diſtemper has ſince appeared amongſt the Inhabitants at the Charraws and Waterees, where many Families are down; ſo that unleſs eſpecial Care is taken, it muſt ſoon ſpread through the whole Country, the Conſequences of which are much to be feared. The Small-Pox went almoſt through the Province, in the Year 1738, when it made prodigious Havock, and has ever ſince been kept out of it by the ſalutary Laws enacted for that Purpoſe.

December 22. On the 9th Inſtant our Army, commanded by his Excellency the Governor, arrived at Fort Prince-George, oppoſite to Keowee, the firſt Town in the Cherokee Nation, after a very fatiguing March of ten Days: The ſame Evening 200 Men from Lieutenant Colonel Singleton's Corps joined the Army, and made it 1700 ſtrong. The Small-Pox was at Keowee, but the Governor had taken all poſſible Precautions to prevent any Communication with that Place, which is on the other Side of the River; and we make no Doubt they will prove effectual. Six Catawbas alſo joined the Army with the 200 Men above mentioned, but they had Paſſes of Health from Juſtice Wyly, at the Waterees. His Excellency had diſmiſſed all the Cherokees that went along with him, except 28 Men of the greateſt Note, who remained with him in the Fort; theſe declared themſelves perfectly ſatisfied to remain there, in order to talk upon ſuch Points as might be neceſſary for effecting an Accommodation: And the Little Carpenter, with other Headmen and Warriors, were on their Journey thither; ſo that it is likely that Conferences between the Governor and the Heads of the Nation are by this Time begun.

Captain Wright, from St. Martins, acquaints us, that the Martinico Privateers are ſtill numerous among our Iſlands: That on the 21ſt of November, two of them, a Sloop of ten Guns, and another of eight, took an Anguilla Privateer of ſix; and on the 22d, a Sloop belonging to and from Bermuda, Jeremiah Penniſton Maſter, after a ſmart Engagement: And that a Letter of Marque Sloop, of and from New-York for Antigua, William Robinſon Maſter, had been taken a few Days before by a French Letter of Marque Ship. He heard of other Captures, but cannot recollect who they were.

BOSTON, January 7.

We hear that the Privateer Game Cock, belonging to Providence, lying at an Anchor near Fort Dauphin, in Hiſpaniola, was boarded and taken in the Night by a French Pettiauger Privateer.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Cumberland, Dec. 7.

"We have a great Number of French coming in, which were formerly Inhabitants of this Place: Sixty have already come in, and in a Month we expect 160 more; and by the Month of May next there will be 1500 Men, Women and Children; they would have come in this Winter, but the Creeks not being froze quite hard enough, and they having got a great many young Children, prevents their travelling at preſent:---They are in a ſtarving Condition, and we are obliged to ſupply them with Proviſions to keep them alive."

NEW-YORK, January 14.

Tueſday laſt arrived here the Brig York, William Merſier Maſter, from South-Carolina. Captain Merſier informs us, that the Brig Achilles, John Walker; the Sloop Squirrel, Captain Law; the Snow Carolina, Benjamin Stoddard; the Brig Hawk, Peter Dobſon, together with himſelf, all of and for this Port; as alſo the Brig Devonſhire, Thomas Jacocks, of and for Boſton, were all ſeized at Sea on or about the 22d of November laſt, on their Paſſage from the Mount, by his Majeſty's Frigate the Trent, John Lindſay, Eſq; and ſent into South-Carolina; where, on the 4th and 6th of December laſt, the Marſhal of the Admiralty, in Conſequence of a Warrant iſſued from the Court of Admiralty of that Port, on the Application of the ſeveral Commanders, took Poſſeſſion of all the ſaid Veſſels, except one, whoſe Cargo was unloading to repair ſome Damage the Veſſel had received; and on Wedneſday the 12th, a Citation or Monition was iſſued on a Petition of Benjamin Stoddard, Commander of the Carolina, requiring the Captors to take the legal Steps in five Days, according to the late Act of Parliament. But on Monday the 17th of December, at a Court of Admiralty then helden, Captain Lindſay, by Advice of his Council, not having libelled the ſame Snow Carolina, ſhe was ordered to be diſcharged from the Cuſtody of the Marſhal, and was, with her Cargo, Papers, &c. delivered to Captain Stoddard; as were likewiſe, by Conſent, the other Veſſels and Cargoes, &c. to their reſpective Commanders, who thereupon proceeded on their reſpective Voyages, without further Lett or Hindrance, the Captains alledging, that they went to Monto Chriſti in Ballaſt, where their Cargoes were purchaſed.

The Snow Newry, Henry M'Namara, from Waterford for this Port, loaded with King's Proviſions, foundered at Sea, the 8th of December laſt, in Lat. 37. 18. Lon. 61. 44. The Captain ſays, he left his Port the 4th of October laſt, and in moſt Part of his Paſſage met with extreme bad Weather, in ſome of which he was obliged to ſend two of his Hands to the Main-Top-Gallant-Maſt, when the Main-Top Maſt gave Way, and the two Unfortunates falling on the Deck, were killed upon the Spot: At another Time one of his Hands went to looſe the Fore-Stay-Sail, when he fell overboard, and was drowned: The Weather ſtill continuing very bad, on the aforeſaid Day, the Captain and Crew, nine in Number, were obliged to leave the Snow, ſhe being full of Water; when happily, about the ſame Time, the Ship Lord Howe, Capt. Handy, hove in Sight, and they all got ſafe on Board her, out of their Boat.

Captain Staats Long Morris, from North-America (married to the Dutcheſs of Gordon) of Lord George Manners's Regiment, lately had his Majeſty's Permiſſion to raiſe a Regiment of Highlanders; which he accordingly did, of 900 Men, and afterwards was appointed to the Command of them.

The News of the Reduction of Quebec, arrived in England the 17th of October laſt; when every Demonſtration of Joy was expreſſed, that could flow from Hearts affected by a laudable Zeal for the Welfare of Britain, and for humbling a perfidious Enemy: Yet not unmindful, amidſt thoſe general Acclamations, of the national Loſs, ſuſtained by the Fall of General WOLFE, whoſe Memory ought ever to be dear to Engliſhmen, ſo long as military Accompliſhments, Courage, and Fidelity, ſhall merit Applauſe. The French had not heard of the Loſs of it, but were in great Pain about it.

The Brig Bonetta, Capt. Baſcomb, inward bound from Fyall, but laſt from New-Foundland, in coming up had her Bows ſo much torn by the Ice, driving in our Harbour on Saturday Night laſt, that Yeſterday Morning ſhe was diſcovered to be foundering at Anchor, when the Seamen immediately endeavoured to tow her into the White-hall Slip, but the Tide being ſtrong, hauſed her on Copſey Rocks: Her Cargo is taking out, and it is thought will ſoon be recovered.

Friday laſt an Outward Snow, laden with Sugar and Coffee, lying at the Watering Place, was alſo ſo much cut with the Ice that ſhe foundered at her Anchors, and ſunk in about 6 or 8 Fathom Water.

Captain Everſon ſailed from Portſmouth the 20th of November, in Company with the Ship York, Captain Berton, but parted with him in the Channel, four or five Days after he came out.

The French have ſtopped Payment of the Bills drawn for the Support of their Colonies.

Saturday Afternoon laſt Major Rogers came to Town from Albany, and was handſomely received.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.

Extract of a Letter, dated Briſtol, October 20, 1759.

"The Account of the Reduction of QUEBEC came to London the 16th, and here the 18th Inſtant; on Account of which there has been grand Illuminations, &c. The Friends to the preſent Miniſtry, embrace this Opportunity to enumerate the many Advantages and Acceſſions to the Britiſh Nation, during the preſent Short Adminiſtration, and Words are not wanting to paint them in their full Colours --Certainly no Miniſter's Character was ever ſo careſſed, and placed in ſo exalted a Light, as is the great PITT's, by the Majority of Engliſhmen; yet there are a numerous Party at this Time, upon this News, who are uſing all their Eloquence and Art to detract from that glorious Patriot---But their Envy ſeems loſt among Crouds of Admirers."

Extract of a Letter, dated London, October 31, 1759.

"I find the Engliſh Merchants, in their Speculations on the preſent State of Affairs in Europe, divided in their Sentiments---Many think a Ceſſation of Arms muſt enſue this Winter.

"The Nation is ſo elate with the great Succeſs of our Arms, and preſent flouriſhing Situation, that they will hardly come into any Propoſals the French may make for a Pacification; for certainly they will never ſit down eaſy, and let us keep their late Poſſeſſions in America; and the Engliſh ſeem unanimous to keep all they have got there, to prevent future Troubles. How can a Continuation of Hoſtilities leave the French in a worſe State than their preſent? Or what can they loſe more?---And indeed their grand Preparations (for an Invaſion, as many believe) do not beſpeak a ſudden Peace---But this Armament is generally diſregarded here, as the Seaſon is, and will continue ſome Months, very dangerous for a Fleet to come on this Iron-bound Coaſt."

By Captain Everſon there is Advice, that Captain Budden, in the Philadelphia Packet, and Captain Bolitho, in the Myrtilla, both from this Port for London, are arrived at Dover; and that the Snow Adventure, Capt. Falkner, alſo from this Place, is ſafe arrived at Briſtol.

The Ship Unicorn, Capt. Dunn, from this Harbour, and bound to London from Amſterdam, is loſt in the Texel.

The Ship Holderneſſe, Captain Wallace, is arrived at Amſterdam from this Port.

⁂ *The Courſe of electrical Experiments is propoſed to be exhibited again, at the College, To-morrow and next Day; or, if it ſhould be wet or damp Weather To-morrow, the two firſt dry Days after (Sunday excepted.) The Lecture to begin, each Day, preciſely at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon. Tickets to be had at Mr.* KINNERSLEY'*s Houſe, in Market-ſtreet. (Price Half a Dollar for each Lecture.)*

TO be ſold, by public Vendue, under the Court-Houſe, on Saturday, the Second Day of February next, a Quantity of Indian dreſſed DEER-SKINS.

To be SOLD by

JOSEPH DONALDSON, Hatter,

The following Lots and Tenements on Society Hill, viz.

ONE where Francis Shores lives, at the Sign of the Ship King of Pruſſia, being 15 Feet front, and 66 deep with a good Billiard Table. Alſo two other Lots and Tenements, on the South ſide of the above mentioned Houſe, being 14 Feet front, and 66 deep. Alſo a Groundrent of Six Pounds per Year. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or Part, by applying to ſaid Donaldſon, may know the Terms.

Lately publiſhed, and to be ſold by W. DUNLAP, *at the Neweſt Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,*

A MILITARY TREATISE on the Appointments of the ARMY: Containing many uſeful Hints, not touched upon before by any Author; and propoſing ſome new Regulations in the Army, which will be particularly uſeful in carrying on the War in *North-America.* Together with a ſhort Treatiſe on *Military Honours.* By LIEUTENANT WEBB, of His Majeſty's Forty-Eighth Regiment.

EXPERIENTIA DOCET.

Philadelphia, January 24, 1760.

TO be ſold by publick Vendue, on the 16th Day of February next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, A Lot of Ground, whereon is erected a good two Story Houſe, a Stable, a Horſe Griſt-Mill (having a Shed over the ſame) with a Pair of good Mill Stones, one whereof is a Cullen, and a well finiſhed Bolting-Mill. The above Lot is ſituated in or near Moyamenſing Townſhip, and within a Quarter of a Mile of the New-Market, on Society-hill. It contains in Front 46 Feet on *Second-ſtreet continued,* and in Depth 200 Feet, and is ſubject to a yearly Ground-rent for ever of Five Pounds Three Shillings and Six-pence Pennſylvania Currency. Any Perſon inclined to purchaſe the above deſcribed Lot and Buildings before the Day of Sale, are deſired to apply to BAYNTON and WHARTON, Merchants, in Philadelphia, who will adviſe them of the Terms, or to ALEXANDER CRAWFORD, in Prince-Town, New Jerſey. Tbc. 4 W.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to publick Sale, about 2 o'Clock, on the 8th Day of February next, at the Houſe of John Hall, on the Briſtol Road, A Meſſuage and Piece of Ground, ſituated in Oxford Townſhip, bounded by the Road leading from Frankford to Buſſelton, and by the Lands of William Kent and Joſeph Loxley, containing ſomething more than one Acre; late the Eſtate of Matthew Commun; taken in Execution by *Samuel Morris* Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to publick Sale, about 2 o'Clock, on the 9th Day of February next, at the Houſe of Valentine Shallus, oppoſite to the Premiſes, A certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the Eaſt Side of Second-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, bounded Weſt by Second-ſtreet continued, North by a Houſe and Lot of Lewis Thomas, Eaſt by and South by a Lot of Ground belonging to Michael Hillegas, containing 20 Feet in Front on Second-ſtreet, and about 120 Feet back; ſubject to a Ground-rent to the Proprietaries of Shillings Sterling per Annum; late the Eſtate of Thomas Meyer; taken in Execution by

SAMUEL MORRIS, Sheriff.

N. B. This Lot has a Right in the Party-wall of the Houſe on the adjoining Lot.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to publick Sale, about 3 o'Clock, on the 16th Day of February next, at the Sign of the Saſſafras Tree, in Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet, A Brick Meſſuage, Slaughter-houſe, Stables, &c. and Lot of Ground, on the Eaſt Side of Third-ſtreet, in this City, between Saſſafras and Vine ſtreets, bounded Eaſt by the Ends of Second-ſtreet Lots, South by Chriſtian Aug. Ramer's Ground, Weſt by the ſaid Third-ſtreet, and North by containing in Breadth on ſaid Street 51 Feet, and in Length 195 Feet, ſubject to the yearly Rent of Twelve Pounds Fifteen Shillings to the Eſtate of John Shallcroſs; late the Eſtate of George Adam Gaab; taken in Execution by *Samuel Morris*, Sheriff.

WANTED,

A *CONVENIENT Houſe in Town, for a Gentleman's Family; likewiſe a Houſe in the Country, with ſome Paſture Land adjoining it, ſituate nigh Philadelphia, or not exceeding ten Miles Diſtance. Whoever has ſuch to rent or ſell, may have an Anſwer, by enquiring at the New-Printing-Office, or directing a Letter there, with a Deſcription of the Place, and loweſt Terms on which it can be had.*

To be SOLD,

N*INE Hundred Acres of Land in one Tract, almoſt forming a Square, the Bounds whereof are called for to fix thoſe of all the adjacent Lands. Eight Hundred Acres of the ſaid Tract have not been cultivated, or in any Manner broke up, although lying within 4 Miles of Baltimore Town, in Baltimore County, and not more Diſtant from Patapſco Iron Works; ſeveral other Works are not more than 15 Miles diſtant therefrom. It is ſo ſituated that the Waggoners, and all the Traders, who come to Patapſco and Annapolis to vend their Butter, Hemp and Grain from Conewaga, Deer Creek, and the back Settlements of Maryland and Pennſylvania, paſs within 50 Yards of the Boundary: It is an entire level Tract, of a fertile and productive Soil for Grain, Flax, Hemp, or Tobacco, abounding with remarkably fine Timber Trees, Savannahs and Glades, (fit to make Meadows) which now, without any Improvement, afford plentiful Paſturage, and at all Seaſons of the Year, as well in the hardeſt inclement Winters, as in the moſt dry Summers. There is on (contiguous, and adjacent to) the ſaid Land as fine a Range for Cattle as can be coveted by a Grazier or Farmer, lying between Gwyn's and Jones's Falls; deep Streams run through and near the Land, whereon may be erected Merchant and other Mills; which may be furniſhed by an inceſſant Run of Water. It is likewiſe a convenient Spot for a Store; if a Purchaſer or Purchaſers incline to have the Land laid out in ſeparate Lots or Parcels, it can be conveniently done, to the Satiſfaction of each Purchaſer. There are many and great Appearances on the Land of Copper and Iron Ore. The Title is indiſputable, not having been alienated ſince the Grant by Patent, and has been in Poſſeſſion of the preſent Owner, and his Anceſtor, the Patentee, more than 46 Years. Time will be given (if required) for Payment. Enquire of Charles Carroll, or Michael Macnamara, Eſquires, in Annapolis; Mr. Chamier, Merchant in Baltimore Town; Mr. Croxall, at Patapſco Works; Mr. James Currie, Merchant in Philadelphia; or of Beale Bordley, Eſq; at or near Joppa, in Baltimore Town.*

D 7s. 6d. Tbc.

TO be ſold by John Goll, in Arch ſtreet, oppoſite the Door of the Friends Burial ground, Four very large Cedar Tubs, with Iron Hoops; an Iron Furnace, and a large Copper Kettle.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STrayed or ſtolen, about the 24th of February laſt, from the Plantation of the Subſcriber, of London-Grove Townſhip, Cheſter County, in the Province of Pennſylvania, the following Creatures, viz. A black Mare, 12 Years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, round ſhod, paces and Trots, branded on the near Buttock S B, with ſeveral ſmall Saddle and Girth Marks. A bay Horſe, the ſame height, 10 Years old, paces and trots, branded on the near Shoulder S B, with a ſmall Blemiſh on the near Eye. Alſo a roan Mare Colt, two Years old laſt May, branded on the near Shoulder L. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Creatures, ſo as the Owner may have them again, ſhall have the above Reward, or in Proportion for each, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me

FRANCIS LINFILL.

N. B. If any Perſon or Perſons has ſaid Creatures, they are deſired to advertiſe them in the publick News Papers, ſo as the Owner may know where to go for them. ¶ 5s. Tbc. 3 Mo.